THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
DAVID M. GLENN.

FOR TREASURER,
GEO. A. BAYARD.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
H. A. SNYDER.

FOR REGISTER,
JOHN A. LEHR.

FOR RECORDER,
R. C. NEAL.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW GREGG,
W. W. ROGERS.

FOR CORONER,
E. A. RUSSELL.

FOR AUDITORS,
JAMES B. CURTIN,
WILLIAM McFARLAN.

Republican Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county, for the ensuing year:

JOHN. G. LOVE, Chairman, Bellefonte.
CAPT. R. B. BARGER, Secretary.

DISTRICT.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte—N.W.,	Isaac Mitchell	
" —S. W.,	J D Miller	
" —W.W.,	S D Gray	
Milesburg boro	D F Shope,	Milesburg
Howard boro	Wm H Neff,	Howard
Philipsburg boro	Henry Stockbridge,	Philips'g
Unionville boro	Dr E A Russell,	Fleming
Benner twp	Capt C Dale,	Bellefonte
Boggs twp	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside twp	Dr M Stewart,	Moshannon
Curtin twp	John A Daily,	Howard
Ferguson twp	Jonathan Hess,	Pine G Mills
Gregg twp	Jacob Bitner,	Penn Hall
Haines' twp	Daniel Rhote,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon twp	Simon Sellers,	Half Moon
Harris twp	George Jack,	Boalsburg
Howard twp	Jonathan Shank,	Howard
Huston twp	J S Thompson,	Martha Furn'ce
Liberty twp	W F Courter,	Blanchard
Marion twp	R K Wilson,	Walker
Miles twp	R H Strohecker,	Rebersburg
Patton twp	W F Thompson,	Buffalo Run
Penn twp	J W Snook,	Millheim
Potter twp	J M Thompson,	Potter's Mills
Rush twp	D M Bilger,	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe twp	Capt C P Stonecroad,	Snow Shoe
Spring twp	Capt H Eckenroth,	Flea't Gap
Taylor twp	Capt Geo Campbell,	Olivia
Union twp	Peter H Bush,	Fleming
Walker twp	Henry McEwen,	Hublersburg
Worth twp	Alex Chaney,	Port Matilda

WE WANT A CHANGE.

We want a change of administration in our county. The interests of the tax-payers demand it. Why is it that our county taxes remain as high as ever? Why is it that a jail built but eight years ago, at a cost to the tax-payers of Centre county of about *seventy thousand dollars*, is now completely worthless, so as to be unfit to incarcerate criminals in it at all, and compel Centre county to incur thousands of dollars of extra expenses annually by sending her convicts to the penitentiary at Pittsburgh for crimes not necessarily penitentiary offenses? At the last term of court some seven of our boys and young men were hastily hustled off to the Western Penitentiary for offenses that could have been amply punished by confinement in our county jail but for the fact of the jail being so utterly worthless as to make it inhuman even to consign a criminal to it for a limited period. Who is at fault for this state of things in Centre county? Who has received the benefit of the people's money so extravagantly and worthlessly expended? Let some of the ring Democrats answer. Let Meekism work out the proper explanation. We say, let us have a change in Centre county. Let the matters in and around the Commissioners' office be inquired into and brought to light.

These things have been carried on under the control and direction of Meekism long enough without complaint. Investigate our county affairs, and oust Meek's special friends therefrom, and you clip his political wings, you cut off his sinews of political warfare, and Meekism topples and falls to the ground. Let us have a change.

——Friday next, October 1st, is the last day on which you can pay taxes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Was the *Watchman* right in 1869 when it called greenbacks "greasy and worthless?" or is it right now in advocating the issue of cords of them?

Answer—Mixed.

Is the *Watchman* a better temperance organ now, when it urges Republicans to vote for Browne and Pennypacker, and Democrats to vote for Pershing, than it was when it called Local Option the greatest farce on the statute books, and demanded its repeal?

Answer—Mixed.

Is the *Watchman*, under Meekism, a greater advocate of retrenchment and reform in Centre county politics since it has educated the County Commissioners to pay its editor alone over fifteen hundred dollars a year for county printing, than was the *Watchman* under the administration of Scely & Barnhart in 1858, when the county paid for all the county printing only about four hundred dollars a year?

Answer—Yes; twelve hundred dollars a year greater.

Is Meek, the editor of the "Watchman," the friend of the poor man?

Answer—Yes, when he can use the poor man for his own interest; but if the poor man is "*fernenst*" him, then he goes for the poor man. How about his abuse and woefully false imputations against Maj. George A. Bayard, our candidate for County Treasurer? He wants to elect a hundred-thousand-dollar man over an honest mechanic, who is a most competent man for the office.

Who pretend to be the labor reformers?

Answer—P. G. Meek, W. W. Brown, end W. H. Blair.

Whom do they want to elect to office?

Answer—D. Musser, for Treasurer, and L. A. Munson, for Sheriff.

Whom do they want to defeat?

Answer—Maj. George A. Bayard, and Capt. David Glenn, the one-armed soldier.

Why are they labor reformers?

Answer—Because neither one of them scarcely ever did an honest day's work in his life, and has always tried to squeeze a sustenance out of the hard day's earnings of the *honest* sons of toil.

How do they expect to profit by their leadership?

Answer—By effecting an organization, that they may control and then sell the votes of that organization to the candidates that will pay the best price for them.

Are they capable of doing that?

Answer—A man that can be hired to stump the county for Clymer for a new suit of clothes; a man who can accumulate government bonds while Acting Provost Marshal, when poor drafted men wanted to be exempt and were willing to pay well for it; and a man who can make several thousand dollars off of his Ferguson township friends while playing substitute broker, would most likely sell the vote of any political organization. The Dr. seems to be thriving on it already; but then the laborer is worthy of his *hire*.

Who are going over the county like night owls, urging Republicans to vote for Browne and Pennypacker, as the great temperance reformers of the county?

Answer—W. W. Brown and Wm. H. Blair. They are the special vouchers of Browne and Pennypacker. These same men voted for Col. Shugert last fall, and in favor of the repeal of Local Option; and some years ago one of them, the ex-Provost Marshal, was elected as a temperance candidate to the Legislature, and when there wrote to our friend Jack, of Boalsburg, to know whether the temperance men were really in earnest. He still has a weakness to go to the Legislatuae as a temperance candidate as he did *many* years ago.

Republicans, temperance men, and honest citizens, keep your eyes open for these political tricksters and necromancers.

ATTENTION.—Keep in mind that to-day, to-morrow, and Friday are the last days, under the new Constitution, ont which taxes can be paid in order to get a vote in November.

THE TWO RECORDS.

We do not say, that every friend of the Union is a Republican, but we do say, that every enemy of the Union is a Democrat. We do not say, that every Democrat favored the success of the Southern Confederacy, but we do say, that no Republicans were found in the ranks of the rebel armies. We do not say that all the Democrats of the South have engaged in the Ku-Klux and White League outrages, but we do say that those who committed these outrages were Democrats.

There are many patriotic Democrats who desire to do right; who would not, knowingly, do wrong; who favor the restoration of their party to power, because they honestly believe that it would best serve the interests of the nation. If such men were in the majority, and able to control the party, but little danger might come from their ascendency. But they are in a hopeless minority, and could no more control the actions of the Democratic party, than an infant could a ship at sea. Their good intentions would pass for naught; their patriotism would have no weight; their advice would be laughed at. These men belong, of course, to the Republican party. Prejudice has kept them out of its ranks. They have stayed with the Democratic party, in the vain hope that they might restore its departed fortunes, and, with them, its lost honor.

We oppose the Democratic party, because we see in its ranks tens of thousands of men who are enemies to the government, who make no secret of their hostility to it and its free institutions. We favor the Republican party, because we find no such enemies in its ranks. Every Republican is a proclaimed friend of the Republic and its free institutions. We readily admit, that some Democrats could be trusted with power; but there are so many, having a controling influence, who cannot be trusted, that opposition to the party becomes a public duty. We as freely admit, that there are some Republicans who cannot be trusted with power, but there are so many who can be, who control the party and shape its policy, through their wisdom and patriotism, that the support of the party becomes a high public duty. In other words, what we deem the dangerous element in the Democracy, is in the majority, while, in the Republican party, it is in a hopeless minority. We prefer a party whose majority can be trusted, to a party whose majority cannot be. In Democracy, the few are worthy of confidence; in Republicanism, the many are worthy of it. Why should the good citizen hesitate in his choice? Common sense, and ordinary business sagacity, should be sufficient to incline him to the support of that party which has the best record, and the largest number of good men to sustain it.

EDUCATION A SAFEGUARD.

The hope of the nation lies in the education of its people. An ignorant class is, of necessity, a dangerous one, and every good citizen should lend his influence toward lifting it out of its ignorance. The free school system should be universal. Every dollar spent upon it is quickly repaid in the greater security afforded to society, and in the consequent reduction of expenditures for the suppression and punishment of crime. Men of property may grumble over what, to them, seems high taxation; but if they stop to consider the general good results flowing from the education of the community in which their interests are located, they will find that, after all, the investment is one of the best they can make. If rich men pay more for the support of public schools than the poor men, they have more property to be made secure through the general intelligence they help to disseminate. It costs less to govern an educated community than an ignorant one, for every intelligent man, if he has a fair degree of morality, becomes, as it were, the police or guardian of his own actions. "Where are your police to maintain order?" said Sir Morton Peto to the Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., as he rode with him through the streets of the city. "There they are," said the Mayor, pointing to the troops of boys and girls returning from school. "We depend upon intelligence for the preservation of order."

The colored people of the South need education. Their usefulness as citizens depends upon it. If the black children are educated they will grow up to be good citizens, and repay the State tenfold the cost of their education. If the Southern States desire future protection for life and property, they will see to it that all classes, white or black, have proper educational facilities. The black race cannot be safely ignored. Common prudence would suggest its enlightenment; a spirit of justice should demand it. To allow it to continue in ignorance is to increase dangers. Schools and churches, a public sentiment of friendship to sustain and encourage both, will do more to establish peace and security in the Southern States than all the restraining laws that can be enacted or enforced. The Republican party is based on this policy of free education. Wherever it has control, there education is conferred on the rising generation. Ten years of Republican control of the Southern States would do more to establish good will between the two races than a whole century of Democratic rule. Education pays, and the South should open its eyes to this fact.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 21, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—In the REPUBLICAN of the 15th inst., I find the following sentence in an editorial under the caption of 'Temperance and Politics:' "In Centre county, Shugert and Wolf, when being elected, were known to be in favor of the repeal of the law, and known to no man better than to Wm. H. Blair, the pseudo-politico-temperance Mogul of Centre county, who not only voted for them in opposition to John Boozer, a well-known temperance candidate, but did all he could to secure their election."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not vain enough to suppose that the temperance men of this county care very much how I voted last fall, or whether I voted at all, but as you seem to treat it as a matter of some importance, the statement may as well be corrected so as to correspond with the facts, and therefor, I will ask a small space in your columns to say:

First—That my name stands 123 on last fall's list of voters, and, if any one will take the trouble to examine the corresponding ticket, he will find that it contains the name of John Boozer for member of the Legislature. In this connection I may as well say, that if any inquiring friend will look up the ballot which I shall cast on the second of November next (should I live until that day), he will find it a plumper for Brown and Pennypacker.

Second—As Mr. Wolf died before taking his seat, the impropriety of any unnecessary reference, either to him or his position, ought to be evident to every one. Mr. Wolf did not vote for the repeal. What he would have done had he lived, who is authorized to say? But Mr. Shugert is in full life, and allows me to suggest, that those temperance men who now support the temperance State ticket, are the only ones who can consistently demand his political scalp next fall, on account of his vote for a bill which Goyernor Hartranft approved.

Third—In the North Ward of Bellefonte, giving 102 majority for Local Option, Mr. Shugert ran 24 votes ahead of the Democratic State ticket, on Latta's vote. In the South Ward, the whiskey stronghold, Mr. Shugert's vote fell two votes behind Latta's. Now, Mr. Editor, if, as you state, Mr. Shugert, "when being elected was known to be in favor of the repeal of the law," how comes it that he ran ahead of his ticket in the temperance stronghold, and fell behind it in the ballot box of "Strychnine corner?"

Fourth—Although, as above stated, I gave my vote for Mr. Boozer, a vote I have ever been proud of, he was in no sense a "well-known temperance candidate," never having been nominated, endorsed or recommended by any temperance convention committee or organization of any kind, nor did he ever, to my knowledge, seek or claim any such nomination, endosement or recommendations, but ran simply as the Republican candidate, standing on the Republican platform, and as such, shared the fate of his colleagues on the Republican ticket. Even in the South Ward, he came within two votes of receiving his entire party support, polling 80 votes out of the 82 cast for Judge Olmstead, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, an utterly impossible feat for any Republican to accomplish, running as a "well-known temperance candidate." In Centre county Judge Olmstead received 2118 votes for Lieutenant Governor, and John Boozer 2162 votes for Representative, the latter thus leading his ticket 44 votes. Mr. Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, received in the county 3083, and S. T. Shugert 3095 votes, thus leading his ticket 12 votes.

From these figures it will be seen that both candidates po[illegible]ed the confidence of their respec[illegible]ies, and received a fair and so[illegible]ual support, that in voting fo[illegible]ther of them, the people did no[illegible]tand that they were voting for or against "Local Option." An honest laborer hit the nail squarely on the head the other day thusly: "We voted whiskey down, and we understood that it was to stay down until we voted it up again."

Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, I subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully,

WM. H. BLAIR.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 29, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Two of our city passenger railway companies recently contributed each the sum of $10,000 to the centennial board of finance, and now the insurance companies of our city are making a liberal response to the request of the finance board for assistance, six of them having contributed $5,000 each, and a few others, running the total subscriptions up to $43,000. Then the patriotic ladies of Cincinnati sent $5,000 as a free gift, to aid in the erection of the exhibition building for women's work.

The pork packers of Cincinnati have determined to make an exhibition of the hog industry of Porkopolis. It is expected that these enterprising gentlemen of the metropolis of the West will invite a corn-fed porker to walk into an inviting aperture, under a pretence of more corn, and will have him come out somewhere else in sausage links, hams, shoulders, kegs of lard, etc.

In the meantime, the centennial commissioners are doing everything necessary to provide for the comfort of visitors. It is heard to-day that one of the leading educational colleges, located in Delaware county, has been offered to the centennial commissioners for hotel purposes. As this college has all the appliances of a first-class hotel, and can comfortably accommodate 650 guests, I confidently expect that the pupils of that institution will be given a six months holiday during 1876.

The Egyptian display at the centennial, according to a letter from Cairo, will be a thorough exposition of antiquities, curiosities, industries and products. The embassy will consist of two hundred persons, including representatives of every department of native life—soldiers, sailors, musicians, merchants, peasants, Bedouins, donkey boys, and a troop of dancing girls. There will be copies of the Koran and Arabic manuscripts, standards, etc. The immense hippodrome at Cairo is filling with accumulations from all parts of the country.

The banks of our city have just contributed $72,000 towards the centennial, and ex-Gov. Bigler reports $17,000 of stock subscriptions from New York city.

WESTERVELT.

The jury in this case agreed upon their verdict, and the prisoner has been convicted of a conspiracy to kidnap Charley Ross; to extort money by threatening letters, and of imprisoning the child. He was acquitted of the charge of kidnapping the child, and of harboring and concealing him. I am of opinion that the child will now soon turn up, and for the following reasons: First—The proclamation of a reward of $20,000 was to be paid only "upon the return of the child, and the conviction of his abductor or abductors;" and, second—An inquiry published in the "Public Ledger," as to whether the offer of a reward still held good.

The sudden death of Moser and Douglass previous to their capture, interfered with their conviction by any court in this country; hence, in order to obtain the $20,000 reward, which still holds good, as announced upon the inquiry being made through the public press, it became absolutely necessary to convict some one, and to my mind Westervelt was the victim sacrificed by the detectives of New York in order to obtain that large sum of money.

POLITICAL.

Politics in this city are in a chaotic state. One decidedly hard-money Democrat with whom I conversed, informed me that he intended to vote for Pershing and Piollet, on a New York platform. Ex-Mayor Vaux has gone to make stump speeches through the Lehigh region, and while he will orate fluently in favor of P. and P. he will violently denounce the financial feature of the Erie platform.

Aleck McClure has made an advance, but has not burned the bridges. If Judge Pershing will resign his office, go to the front of battle and charge Hartranft with eloping with his uncle's mother; with giving a darkey servant a penny to go to bed without his supper, then stealing that penny after the "dark" has gone to sleep, and making him go without his breakfast for losing it; with chopping down his father's choice cherry tree, when a small boy, and when charged with the offence by his father, who saw him do it, from the back kitchen window, rushing to his paternal ancestor, and exclaiming: "Father, you know I cannot tell a lie; it was George Washington who did it," and with many other such heinous crimes, McClure believes that Pershing will thereby begin such an aggressive campaign that Hartranft's party will be driven to the defence by this bold action, and that their whole time will be taken up in defence of their candidate. If, on the other hand, Pershing don't resign, but fails to meet the grave emergency, for which he was chosen, by making a bold, defiant assault upon Hartranft, then McClure thinks Pershing will weaken each day the contest lasts, and that Hartranft's party will grow stronger by waving the bloody shirt, prating upon the school-question, and floundering on the financial issue. McClure is really a funny fellow.

Just what the Republican majority will be in this city is difficult to estimate, for it must be remembered there is not one Democratic paper published in this city, Says the *Sunday Mercury*. "The *Mercury* is the only newspaper in this city that will support the Democratic ticket, Pershing and Piollet; but as for the platform adopted at Erie, it is simply disgraceful, and no man calling himself a Democrat should endorse it."

It is best for Democrats to remember that Aleck McClure is a Republican, and that he once stumped Pennsylvania from Lake Erie to the Delaware, for U. S. Grant, and that if his voice will not be heard for Hartranft, his paper will not advocate Pershing, unless the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company absolutely require it.

Campaign Clubs are being organized with wonderful rapidity. "The Young Workingmen's Democratic Clubs," The Keystone Club, The Jefferson Clubs, and The Pershing and Piollet Clubs, that have already been formed have aroused the Democracy, and as these clubs must be seen as well as heard, mass meetings are held almost every-night in the week.

On the Republican side activity is also the order of the day. The Union League three years ago was divided upon the State Ticket, very many of its leading members openly advocating the election of Mr. Buckalew; this fall the League has made arrangements to actively participate in the campaign. An immense mass meeting will soon be held under the auspices of the League, to ratify the nomination of Hartranft and Rawle.

The veteran soldiers of the late war have also organized for Hartranft and Rawle, and on both sides the work of organizing clubs is being carried on, to the great delight of the venders of vinous liquors, for the boys in times of great excitement will indulge a little more than ordinarily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The members of St. Bonifacius' Church—ex-priest Gerdeman's, have commenced suit against Bishop Wood, in whose name the title deeds are recorded, for the recovery of the money they loaned to erect the building. Previous to commencing suit, a committee of the congregation, all of whom are Germans, waited on the Archbishop, who refused to see them, the doors of his domicil being closed upon them.

The case of John L. Kates, the gentleman of great wealth and leisure, who "smeared" his mistress with coal oil and then set her on fire, as she alleges under oath, was before the grand jury recently, and I am sorry to say was ignored. Kates is a married man, and is one of the aristocracy of our city; the pitiless condition of the young girl ruined by him, and his immense wealth, secured his acquittal before the grand jury. A suit for damages is brought against Kates, and his pocket-book may be depleted to some extent.

Hugh Mara was convicted during Johnson's term, of shooting detective Jas. J. Brooks; he was pardoned by Gov. Geary, in order to prevent him from exposing the principals in that game of attempted murder. A year thereafter, Mara shot the renowned Ex-Alderman, now Councilman "Bill" McMullin, and was speedily tried and convicted, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. It was generally believed the fellow would die of consumption long before the expiration of his term, but he bids fair to live to a good old age, and as his term of imprisonment is rapidly drawing to a close, (three years yet to serve) a prominent politician is becoming greatly alarmed, and it is alleged that in consideration of Mara promising not to give this "eminent statesman" away, a pardon is promised him early in January next.

The Rev. John Chambers died on the 22d instant, aged 78 years. This eminent divine performed nearly 5,000 funeral services, and married 2,329 couples; he has planted two wives—side by side—and leaves a third, a pretty, fresh looking widow, to mourn his death.

J. W. F.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

A Wife's Appeal.

Come, rouse thee, dearest—'tis not well
To let the spirit brood
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood;
As brooks, and torrents, rivers, all,
Increase the gulf in which they fall,
Such thoughts, by gathering up the rills
Of lesser griefs, spread real ills;
And with their gloomy shades conceal
The landmarks hope would else reveal.

Come, rouse thee now—I know thy mind,
And would its strength awaken;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind—
Strange thou should'st be thus shaken!
But arouse afresh each energy,
And be what Heaven intended thee;
Throw frow thy thoughts this wearying weight,
And prove thy spirit firmly great,
I would not see thee bend below
The angry storms of earthly woe.

Full well I know the generous soul
Which warms thee into life;
Each spring which can its power control
Familiar to thy life;
For deem'st thou she could stoop to bind
Her fate unto a common bond?
The eagle-like ambition nursed
From childhood in her heart had first
Consumed with Promethean flame
The shrine, than sank her so to shame.

Then rouse thee, dearest! from the dream
That falters now thy powers;
Shake off this gloom—Hope sheds a beam
To gird each cloud which lowers;
And though at present seems so far
The goal, the guiding star,
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its utmost bounds be won:
That quenchless ray thou'l't ever prove,
In fond, undying wedded love!

Political.

The Fight Fairly Opened.

Old Berks Already Aroused—The Keystone to the Republican Position Sounded at Reading—Pershing and his Party Placed on the Defensive—A Keen Analysis of the Issues and the Records by Hon. Edward M'Pherson.

From the Philadelphia Press.

READING, PA., Sept. 16.—Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, clerk of the national House of Representatives, sounded the keynote to the Republican position in the pending campaign to-night in the presence of one of the largest political assemblages ever seen in Berks county. All day long the farmers, the merchants, and business men of the outlying districts kept pouring in, and by the time the meeting was called to order there were about 8,000 people gathered in and about Penn Square, a sure indication that the canvass is to be both an active and aggressive one. M'Pherson's speech was greeted with uproarious applause, the ray of light which he shed upon the record of Judge Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, being especially effective. His analysis of the issues of the day, the action of the Erie Convention, and the currency question in all of its winding paths, was clear and searching, and showed that the Democracy of Pennsylvania is forced to fight on the defensive. The address will in all probability be used as a campaign document, and will go far to bring out the stay-at-homes on election day. The full text is appended:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—This is the first time I have ever met, face to face, the brave Republicans of Berks, who have for a score of years shown in a worthy cause the noblest devotion to principle. I am here at the request of the chairman of the Republican State Committee to address you, as I may, on the political topics of the hour.

The Democrats at Erie, after a fierce struggle of two days, finally agreed upon their ticket and platform. The history of that convention reveals to the eye of the whole Commonwealth the rent condition of that party, the feuds which distract it, the rankling distrusts which mar it, and the absolute want of a common bond of union. The general result must be accepted as a revolt against the further leadership of the newly-made Senator from Pennsylvania, who went down under the assaults of a compact combination among his rivals.

On the surface, the nomination of Judge Pershing appears to have come by one of these audacious movements which frequently sweep through an excited and wearied body. But the secret history, since made known, shows that it was carefully devised in advance; that the nominee was deliberately selected before the body met and by one not of their number; that the plan of operation afterwards carried out by able and trusty lieutenants, was the off-spring of the fertile brain and skillful management of Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who served in the Legislature with Judge Pershing, in memorable days, and who doubtless "knew his man." The veil selected to cover the ground of choice was well chosen, and though flimsy, was the best the case afforded. It was because Judge Pershing had the courage to sentence to imprisonment three men who had been convicted before him of a crime. Sir, what else could he have done? Had he done less he would have deserved impeachment. What other Judge in the State would not have likewise done his simple duty? To make an especial merit of this is to insult every man who worthily wears judicial robes.

JUDGE PERSHING'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

It is said that Judge Pershing's service in the Legislature was such as to commend him to the people, both for its personal integrity and its political rectitude. Of this the people can better judge when the record is examined, as it no doubt will be. I have no charges to make involving the former. It is of the latter only that I propose to speak. If the people, after considering it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine.

I find that in the Legislature of 1862, his party being in the majority, he was guilty of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to prohibit colored persons from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence. In the same Legislature he voted for resolutions denouncing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional, and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As if to give emphasis to his love for slavery, we find him in the Legislature of 1865 resisting ratification of the thirteenth amendment, and voting against that first and greatest conquest of the war in these immortal words: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the Government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the General Government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves; to establish an equal basis of representation, and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

Upon these principles the fourteenth amendment was based. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification was taken, but we have a right to assume these conditions when thus formulated as before. So that, if the people of Pennsylvania have a pride in the absolute freedom of our whole people as conferred in the thirteenth amendment, or have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the fourteenth amendment, no part of their gratitude for these is due to the Democratic nominee for Governor; but all are enjoyed in spite of his influence and his efforts. Having the disposition betrayed by these votes, it was, of course, easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the giving the soldiers in the army the right to vote in their camp. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to men who are actually battling for the preservation of their own Government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1863 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employes in orders upon stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employes of railroad corporations responsible for accidents, instead of the corporations themselves.

To state this record is to convict him, during struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which if successful, would have made the war on our part a useless and a criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery.

In the face of such votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a proper man to reward with the highest honor in their gift. Clamor may do much to becloud the public judgment, and false claims may for a time mislead, but the stern test of actual fact will dispel every cloud and every illusion.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MILITARY AND CIVIL RECORD.

In striking contrast with all this childish toying with treason, its causes and results, is the career of Governor Hartranft. While Judge Pershing was seeking to fasten the chains already upon the slaves, General Hartranft was faithfully making the fight which, after 1862 became inevitably a fight for emancipation, and he faithfully and intelligently accepted the logic of the case. While Judge Pershing in the Legislature was seeking to deprive the soldiers in the army of the dearest right of a citizen, and thereby weaken the cause of loyality and stregthen the hands of disloyalty, Hartranft was baring his breast to the foe and extorting praises from all men for gallantry in the field. A grateful people upon the advent of peace called him into their civil service, where he has been known and read of all men from that day to this. For the last three years he has discharged the most delicate duties which they can impose upon any citizen; and yet a convention of his opponents, as able a body as ever assembled under that banner, were unable to find a flaw in his career, and adjourned without taking issue upon a single act of his Administration! Not that they would not, if the could, but because they could not—thus perforce, paying him the highest tribute ever paid within my recollection to any Governor in Pennsylvania. The people cannot fail to note this significant fact, which is a confession in advance that although they oppose his re-election it is from other causes than those for which he is responsible, and which have their origin in the desire for the possession by themselves of the power of his great office. I much mistake the feelings of the people if they will, without reason, repudiate a faithful officer to give place to any aspirant, however shrewdly selected and however badly foisted on his party.

STATE ISSUES.

The only resolutions in the Democratic platform which refer to State affairs are the fourth, fifth, and sixth, and they are limited to the State Treasury and to the denunciation of the present State Treasurer. As he is not the nominee of the Republican party for that office his record is not in the issue, but it is only simply justice to present, in reply to these charges, such facts as have been officially developed. The fourth resolution censures the State Treasurer for neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the Sinking Fund to the payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Messrs. Quay and Mackey (Republicans), and Mr. Temple (Democrat), who have charge of these moneys, last month held a meeting and made a statement to the effect that five hundred and eight thousand and eighteen dollars and twenty-six cents were all the obligations of the State now due or which may be called at her option, and that there were but four hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents ($457,483.08) in the Sinking Fund applicable to this purchase, and although the amount in hand was fifty thousands dollars ($50,000) short of the amount due, they unanimously resolved to give notice of the payment of them, interest to cease on the 1st of November next. How much more rapidly these moneys could have been appropriated than they have been the Democratic Convention have failed to tell, nor is it easy to see. I am informed, as I believe credibly, that upon the payment of these particular bonds there will be no others which the State will have the option to pay until the 1st of November, 1877; so that, to-day, all are provided for within the next two years. The State Treasurer is also censured for not accounting for the interest received by him on the money deposits of the State, and a call made for a discontinuance of the practice by State Treasurers of employing public moneys for their own profit or purposes. There can be no doubt of the propriety of such legislations as will break up the practice. The resolutions of the convention would have been more creditable to its candor if it had admitted, what it no doubt knew to be the fact, that this pernicious practice had its origin in the times when the Democratic party ruled the State. If the gentleman who reported this resolution, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, desires to have presumptive evidence of the existence of this practice as far back as 1853, when he was the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I will refer him to a significant piece of financiering of which he could hardly have been ignorant then, though he may have forgotten it now. The year 1853 began with a debt less cash in the Treasury of $40,142,264.37. In December, 1853, it stood thus:

Funded debt	$40,566,279 54
Cash borrowed from banks in June 1853, and unpaid at the end of the year	590,000 00
Total	$41,156,279 54
Less cash in treasury, December, 1853	724,417 35
Actual debt	$40,431,812 19

It will be observed that this temporary loan of $590,000 was made in the month of June as a temporary loan and was not paid during the year, and yet we find that the following balances were in the State Treasury at the end of each month during the last six months of that year:

June 30	$1,078,887 90
July 31	1,864,696 05
August 31	1,179,996 36
September 30	1,200,593 37
October 31	896,110 62
November 30	724,417 35

For part of the time the balance on hand was more than double the amount of the temporary loan, yet it was unpaid, interest accrued upon it, and the Commonwealth derives no benefit from the balances. Is it ungenerous to suggest that some one else did, or this amazing folly could not have occurred? It appears to be a curious coincidence that the presiding genius of this system of finance should have been the head and front of the Erie Convention.

THE SINKING FUND AND PUBLIC DEBT.

I am glad to know that the Democratic party believe in the Sinking Fund, and that they intend to help protect it. I congratulate them upon this, I remember when the Sinking Fund was established under the whig administration of Governor William F. Johnston, which, upon its accession to power unshrinkingly addressed itself to the devising of a plan for the maintenance of the credit of the Commonwealth, and which boldly levied new taxes for that purpose. This was done amid the opposition and the derision of the Democratic leaders of the day, who, faithless themselves to their duty, were jealous of the efforts of others to perform it. Through the operation of that Sinking Fund, and by a wise management of the State finances, the public debt has been reduced from forty odd millions of dollars, which the Bigler-Huges dynasty bequeathed to us in 1855, to the nominal sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and to the actual sum of fifteen millions of dollars, net in 1875—all within a period of twenty years. During all this time the great measures which built up the Sinking Fund were enacted without the votes of the Democracy; and in this I include the first great effort of this people to rid itself of a paralyzing incubus by the sale of the main line of the public works. It is pleasant to know that if the Democracy never helped us to put anything into the Sinking Fund they now propose to help us to keep anything from getting out. Let me add, for the benefit of those who wish to know the Legislative record of their candidate, that when the bill was passed wiping out the tax on real estate and transferring to corporations the burdens thereby taken from the people, Mr. Pershing, though a member of the Legislature failed to record his vote upon that bill, as if thereby to show his fidelity to the corporations rather than to the people, of which he is said to have given many proofs besides the two I have named elsewhere.

NATIONAL ISSUES — LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND THE CONTRACTION OF THEM.

The burden of the complaints in the Democratic platform, however, is of national politics, and at an election, too, when only State officers are to be chosen. It charges contraction of the currency as the cause of the panic and of the present depression in business, and holds the Republican party responsible for these results. Let us see by the record what the contraction has been, and who made it. In 1862 the Government of the United States commenced the issue of legal-tender notes. The first issue was of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars (150,000,000). This was in February, 1862. Four months thereafter Congress authorized one hundred and fifty millions (150,000,000) more. Eight months thereafter it authorized one hundred and fifty millions (150,000,000) more, making four hundred and fifty millions (450,000,000) in all, of which fifty millions (50,000,000) were to be used as temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans. Their issue was proposed, advocated and defended solely as a "war measure" in both houses of Congress, and was justified by its friends by the overwhelming necessity then upon the country, which is the ground upon which the Supreme Court of the United States, in their last decision, sustained their use as a legal tender in payment of all private debts. To quiet anxiety as to the extent of this issue, which had already trebled the amount fixed for it in the beginning, and to aid in placing the large volume of bonds created, Congress, during the war, on the 30th day of June, 1864, declared, in the act for the issue of four hundred millions (400,000,000) of six-per-cent. bonds and of fifty millions (50,000,000) of fractional currency, that "the total amount of United States notes issued shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional sum not exceeding fifty millions (50,000,000) of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans." This pledge remains unrepealed and inviolate.

WHO VOTED FOR "CONTRACTION" IN 1865.

One of the first financial steps taken after the war was for the contraction of the currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the first session of Congress, having strongly urged the necessity of it. Within two weeks the House of Representatives responded to that recommendation by the adoption of a resolution cordially concurring in the views of the Secretary, and pledging co-operative action to that end as speedily as practicable. The resolution was adopted by the enormous vote of one hundred and forty-four to six, BUT ONE DEMOCRAT VOTING AGAINST IT—among the affirmatives so well-known names as Sydenham E. Ancona, Benjamin M. Boyer, John L. Dawson, Charles Denison, Phillip Johnson, Samuel J. Randall, and Myer Strouse. In four months Congress matured and passed—April 12, 1866—the act authorizing a retirement and cancellation of ten millions (10,000,000) within six months and four millions (4,000,000) in any month thereafter. UPON THIS BILL THERE WAS BUT ONE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN OPPOSITION. In the Senate the negative vote was exclusively Republican, both our Pennsylvania Senators (Buckalew and Cowan) voting in favor of it, with the Democratic Senators generally. Under this law, thus passed, forty-four millions (44,000,000) were retired in the next two years, up to 1868, leaving the amount in circulation at the time of the panic in 1872, three hundred and fifty-six millions (356,000,000). After that event the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming the lawful power, reissued twent-six millions (26,000,000) bringing the amount up to three hundred and eighty-two millions (382,000,000), in July, 1874 or but eighteen millions (18,000,000) less than the maximum amount. One would hardly suppose, from the violence with which the contraction thus far made is denounced that the entire force of the Democratic party in Congress was arrayed in favor of this measure.

SUSPENSION OF "CONTRACTION."

But this is not all. Early in 1868 Congress intervened to suspend contraction, and by law so directed February 4. Upon this bill, which passed the House largely, I see the Democracy of Pennsylvania arrayed themselves in opposition, not one of them voting to stop contraction. The names of Getz, Glossbrenner, Randall, and Woodward have, every one of them, the ring of hard money.

There was no further legislation on this subject until after the panic of '1873

THE VETOED CURRENCY BILL.

A large part of the session of Congress of 1874 was spent upon it. After a long discussion an act finally passed both houses fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at $400,000,000, which would have involved an authority to reissue $18,000,000, more than were then out, and authorizing the issue of $46,000,000 to national banking associations to be distributed among the several States. This bill, which was a measure of inflation, and on that ground was vetoed by the President, did not receive the support of a single Pennsylvania Democrat, so that if the country to-day be suffering from the effects of a contracted currency there is as much responsibility for that result upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania as upon any other portion of the country, through their Representatives, and their attempts to shirk it and fix it upon others partake of the nature of a disreputable trick.

"COIN INTEREST."

So also with the other resolution, which demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except when respect for the obligations of contracts requires payment in coin. You may be surprised to hear the record of the Democratic members of Congress touching the legislation complained of. In 1862, while this legal tender question was pending, the House bill made these notes "receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States," in which form it passed—yeas 93, nays 55—receiving the support of but five members in good standing in the Democratic party, and encountering the opposition of such Democrats as Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Johnson, Lazear, and Hendrick B. Wright. To make their position more emphatic, I find these gentleman voted for a proposed substitute for the House bill, which made such notes "receivable for all public dues *except duties on imports*, and for all salaries, debts, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, at the option of such individuals, corporations, and associations." The Senate amended the House bill, so as to make these notes receivable for all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, *except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin.* This section establishing coin interest upon United States bonds, and which therefore, necessitated the payment of duties on imports in coin, was agreed to in the House on a direct vote—yeas 88, nays 55—*every distinctive Democrat in the body voting for that proposition.* Among them are the familiar names of Ancona, Biddle, Holman, Philip Johnson, Henry May, George H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham, Daniel W. Voorhees, and Hendrick B. Wright. Had even one-half the Democratic members of that Congress voted otherwise, this "discrediting of its own money" had never been done. And now a Democratic Convention, presided over by one of the authors of the denounced "discrimination" inveighs against it as a shameful act of the Republican party!

RESUMPTION ACT OF 1875.

Nor is this the only occasion on which a like attempt to evade responsibility has been made. This convention particularly denounces the resumption act of January, 14, 1875. Evidently, the men who drew the platform never read the law, for its great feature is the establishment of the system of free banking. The eighth resolution denounces the present national banking system as an "already dangerous monopoly," when eight months prior to the promulgation of this falsehood, every trace of monopoly had been swept from the system! This deliberate misstatement only differs in degree from many others in the platform.

What is the resumption act? I hold a copy of it in my hand. The first section provides for the coining at the mint of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces, for the redemption of the forty-five millions of fractional currency now out.

The second section repeals the charge of 1-5 of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin.

The third section—and I ask special attention to this—repeals the limit of circulating notes of national banks. It authorizes each existing bank to increase its circulating notes under the law without respect to any limit heretofore made.

It authorizes new banks to be organized, under the law, without respect to any previous limit.

And it repeals all previous provisions of law for the distribution of national bank currency among the States and Territories.

It also provides that, as new notes are issued to existing or to new banks, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million of dollars to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued, to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding, the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States notes, and no more."

It also provides "that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars."

And it is also provided that, to enable the Secretary to prepare for this redemption, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to sell, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds named in the act of July 14, 1870, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

It will be observed that the privilege of free banking was instantaneous upon the passage of this act, and it is to-day in full force and effect. Whenever and wherever more circulation may be needed, it is competent for parties in interest to organize a bank and secure notes for the transaction of business. As fast as new banks may be organized an enlargement of the currency will be secured, and such relief obtained as may be possible from that source. The increase is absolute to the extent of over twenty per cent. of the amount of the new circulation issued, and after the reduction of the legal tenders to three hundred millions (300,000,000), the increase of the currency will keep pace with the increase of banks, and will respond to the demands of trade. Under this act of 1875 the Secretary of the Treasury has already, I understand, retired eight millions (8,000,000) of greenbacks, and has issued ten million dollars of bank notes, showing that up to this time there has been no contraction of currency as a result of the passage of what is known as the resumption act. To most minds a system of free banking appears to offer the best solution of our troubles, and it was in confident reliance upon the healthful operation of that influence that the Republicans of this State relied when in their platform they resolved in favor of "free banking, a safe and uniform currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt."

THE DATE FOR RESUMPTION.

And now as to the date of resumption. The history of the act shows that the date finally selected was a compromise between those who, like the President, thought it possible to resume by the Fourth of July, 1876, and those who urged a date five years later or more. The first of January, 1879, was finally hit upon as putting the business men of the country upon sufficient notice, and enabling them to adjust their business to that new condition, and at the same time giving to the Government ample opportunity to fortify itself for the event. It was deemed necessary to do something in that direction, in order to test the public preparation for it. The day was, of course, an arbitrary selection, made necessarily upon judgement, upon such facts connected with the money condition of the country as were apparent. Some gentleman voted against the bill because the day was too remote, others because it was too early. No man in his sense would adhere to a fixed day, in the face of clear evidence that adherence to it would involve disaster to the people. Nor would any reasonable man abandon honest efforts to resume until clear evidence appear that the country is not ready for it. Time alone will disclose the force of the influences now at work to solve this problem; and there is abundant opportunity for an appeal to the law-making power, should a change of date be demanded.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE ON RESUMPTION-DAY.

But whenever and by whomsoever complaint may be made of the day now fixed for resumption, 1st of January, 1879, it is an apt illustration of how lightly some men's opinions hang on them, to find the Pennsylvania Democracy sending forth a bowl of reprobation; for, on turning to the record, I find, that on the 14th of April, 1874, in the House of Representatives, pending the consideration of the House currency bill, the Hon. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a proposition that "from and after the fourth of July, 1876, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debt thereafter contract-

ed, and after that date every holder of United States notes shall have the right to exchange them at the Treasury for four and one-half per cent. bonds, thirty years, payable, principal and interest, in gold, the notes so exchanged to be cancelled and destroyed and no new notes to "be issued in lieu thereof." This naked resumption proposition for July 4, 1876, was voted for by four or five of the Democratic members from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Clymer, Magee, Randall, and Speer, three of whom were in active attendance upon the Erie Convention. At the next State Convention, held thereafter, the Pennsylvania Democrats sustained this vote by resolving in favor of "a steady effort to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be affected with safety." This year the convention has abjured its principles, violated its traditions, abandoned the ideas which have shone as a beacon upon their pathway, and given to its past history its chiefest glory; and it was done, as many other cowardly things have been done, for expediency's sake, under an allurement of ambition, and in the vain hope that, turning upon its past, it might march to the heights of power. Whatever else the people of this country may have done, they have never permanently confided in any man or in any party whose principles are for sale; and it is the deep discredit of the Democrats of Pennsylvania that, by their own confession, they no longer believe in anything.

THE DEMOCRATIC REMEDY CONSIDERED.

In the light of what has been shown, how absurd and yet astounding is the demand of the Democratic Convention! It is for the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government. Why, the present national banking system is at this moment a system of free banks of discount, deposit, and issue, under regulations prescribed by the general government, and with a circulation every dollar of which is secured by a bond representing the faith and binding the wealth of the whole nation. The new plan wholly fails to indicate how the currency to be issued under it is to be paid for; but the presumption is that when the parties bring to the Treasury the securities which the particular State requires, the Government will be bound to issue its obligations therefor, and take the securities, whatever they may be. Or is it intended that the Governor shall issue the paper on call, and the States hold the securities? Or what other device, unexplained and inexplicable, is there behind this proposition? The scheme involves the collection in a summary way of the nine hundred millions of dollars ($900,000,000) due the banks by borrowers, which would cause a commercial distress such as this country has never seen or any visionary ever conceived. It would involve the withdrawal and disturbance of enormous amounts of investments in trust and otherwise, to the probable loss of large portions of them. It would require the withdrawal and sale of the five hundred millions ($500,000,000) of Government bonds, held by the Government as security for the circulation, to make them, if the market be depressed thereby, a cheap prey for foreign capital, thus increasing by thirty millions ($30,000,000) of gold annually our indebtedness to Europe; or if not fully that, to stagger our own market to the great depression of all the other securities upon it. It cannot be pretended that the change could give us a safer currency than we have, for what security can be better than that now required for bank circulation? Its sole purpose appears to be to tear up, as if in anger and revenge, the system now existing, made necessary by the war and regulated by the nation, and to substitute for it the ante-bellum system of State banks, under their exclusive regulation, to be more or less secure as State legislators may determine; to become, possibly, again a fruitful source of corruption in State capitals; to magnify thereby State authority and increase State power; to become a barrier in the path of the Government, as the old State system was at the beginning of the war; to defy its power, to refuse it help, and to sneer at its appeals. By one, having learned something by the war and struggle the Government had in the dark day, of 1861-62, I shall never consent that the Union shall lose the grip it now has upon the money power, but shall insist that, for the public safety, it continue to supervise it, to control it, to tax it, and to make it a servant to the people.

With free banking established as the law, there is no room for interference by the Government with the volume of the currency, and therefore with values. Therefore is it clear that the philosophy of this Democratic scheme is the same which animated that party and its measures before, during, and since the war to this hour in all things—the idea of the provincial, the separatist, the unnational, as distinguished from that inspiration which makes of this people one nation; which binds to that nation all its parts, with all their functions, and which, while recognizing the rights of the States and invades no part of their proper jurisdiction, yet demands for the equal good of all and for the safety of all, and for the integrity and the purity of the system itself, that it shall have but one head, and that the Union, instead of being discordantly controlled by the various States. This arrogant demand of desperate, political gamesters has its origin in the jealousy and hatred of everything national, which distinguishes the Democratic party, North and South, and which shows itself on every hand in ill-concealed efforts to drag the nation back into the narrow ruts in which it moved before the war, when its feebleness called forth mockery from its foes, and when its nakedness was the pity of every patriot. This scheme as put forth, was manifestly intended to pander to the dangerous passions of men, to stir up strife between capital and labor for political profit, and recklessly to toy with the spirit of discontent which misfortune produces, and which, when aroused to desperation by the cunning suggestions of malice, often runs to great excesses. The whole platform can be best described as a dangerous, detestable and covent assault upon the safety of society and upon the best interests of all classes, and the duty of patriotic and fervent resistance to it is as clear as when we were called in 1861 to save the nation from the direful effects of the long-lurking poison of secession.

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GROCERS

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.
4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL!

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city.

WE have better facilities for doing all kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen.

SUBSCRIBE for the **Bellefonte Republican**, a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT!

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.
EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. D. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 187 the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 20 p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" " Renovo		11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.30 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		3.35 p. m
" " " New York		6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " " Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		10.25 a m
" " " Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" " " Philadelphia		6.20 p
" " " New York		9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" " *Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" " Renovo		8.25 p. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 p. m
" " Williamsp't		10.50 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.25 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		6.45 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 32	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 45

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 56	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	35	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.
DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 07 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.
P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss.
23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

Protection From Lightning.

Of the many destructive forces of nature from which mankind seek protection, the most sudden and terrible is the thunderbolt. Until the discoveries of Franklin, men could only bow in blind, helpless terror before the swift and deadly shafts that smote them from the heavens. But when America's greatest philosopher demonstrated the identity of lightning and electricity, his profound and subtle intellect at once practically and beneficently applied the great discovery to the protection of life and property. The lightning rod was invented, and the thunder cloud robbed of its terrors.

It is not our intention here to discuss at length the subject of atmospheric electricity. The intellect of Morse has conquered the fiery element in such manner that we may freely converse from one country to another—proving at once that electricity, like the other elements, presents itself to mankind in the two relations of enemy and friend. As a friend it carries messages swifter than the sun, noting the longitudes as it goes; it gives the poor man as handsome a set of plate as the rich man; it makes a light brighter than the sun; it refines iron, and possesses rare medicinal virtues. As an enemy it desolates and destroys. Life withers in an instant. The rich produce of the field rolls towards Heaven in a sea of flame. The house and barn, fenced and protected from the other elements, is powerless here. But the genius of Franklin gives us the lightning rod and disarms the destroyer.

The Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Co., of Harrisburg, are at present represented in this place by their agent, Mr. W. H. Davis, who, with the aid of Prof. T. H. Rex, is putting up their celebrated and popular Copper Cable Lightning Rod, which, for durability, ornamentation, and a perfect conductor cannot be equaled. Aside from putting up the best conductors of electricity, the company offer as an additional inducement to all in want of lightning rods a guaranty of Indemnity from loss or damage by lightning, or fire caused by lightning. The Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company—being duly incorporated by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature—having received a perpetual charter, there can be no doubt as to its legality and soundness. The following recommendation will explain itself:

HARRISBURG, May, 1875.

To whom it may concern:

Having had the Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company's Copper Cable Conductor erected upon my residence, I take pleasure in recommending the rod and Company to the public.

The Company are straight-forward and huncrable in their dealings, and live up to their representations, and are to be depended on. Their work is durable and ornamental. The additional feature of giving a GUARANTY OF INDEMNITY against loss or damage by lightning, is a safe assurance to one and all who may have their property protected, as the Company is perfectly responsible. I most cheerfully recommend the Company, and the superiority of their Continuous Copper Cable Conductor or Lightning Rod. JOHN A. BIGLER,
Vice-President City Bank.

The following gentlemen have already had their residences beautified with the Copper Cable Lightning Rod: John T. Johnson, Postmaster, Isaac Guggenheimer, Thos. A. Hicks, H. K. Hicks, C. T. Gerbright, E. T. Tuten, John Noll, W. B. Hughes, Jos. Alexander, J. Wolf, and others. Orders may be left at the Brockerhoff House, which will receive prompt attention.

A few dollars judiciously expended in lightning rods will securely protect all the buildings that almost any one possesses; and if life or property is sacrificed in consequence of neglecting such protection, can we hold ourselves blameless? Will not the dead cry out of the ground against us? Will not the living censure us for opportunities neglected which this wasted property should have conferred? The feelings alone that a man has done all in his power to make his family and property safe from the destructive effects of lightning, is worth far more than the cost of all the lightning rods necessary to secure such protection.

——We call attention to the card of Messrs. Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall St., New York, whom we are informed are a very reliable firm, and that any business entrusted to them will be promptly executed. They are large dealers in railroad stocks, Bonds, Gold and Stock Privileges, and can give the best of references; and they solicit correspondence with any who may wish investments made in Wall street. Send for their circular.

——BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.—Mrs. Dare is now able to furnish her customers with any pattern in the catalogue, having just received $200 worth of fall and winter patterns. A reduction made to dressmakers. Combings done to order, at fifty cents an ounce.

Fall hats, the cheapest that can be bought anywhere. A splendid assortment of slipper patterns, just new. Zephers, yarns, and Germantown wools, always a full assortment.

—The first anniversary of the White League riot in New Orleans, was observed by the Democrats decorating the graves of White Leaguers there.

——Public examinations of teachers for the various districts will be held as follows:

Philipsburg and [illegible]—Philipsburg, Saturday, August 28.
Snow Shoe and Bu[illegible] Snow Shoe, Friday, Sept. 3.
Unionville and Un[illegible]ville, Saturday, Sept. 11.
Milesburg and Bo[illegible]lesburg, Saturday, Sept. 25.
Howard and Curtin, Howard, Monday, Sept. 27.
Taylor and Worth—Port Matilda, Tuesday, Sept. 28.
Huston—Julian Furnace, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Liberty—Eagleville, Thursday, Sept. 30.
Marion—Jacksonville, Friday, Oct. 1.
Walker—Hublersburg, Monday, Oct. 4.
Spring—Valentine's School-house, Tuesday Oct. 5.
Benner—Knox's School-house, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
Patton—Waddle's School-house, Thursday, Oct. 7.
Halfmoon—Stormstown, Friday, Oct. 8.
Ferguson—Pine Grove, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Harris—Boalsburg, Monday, Oct. 11.
Potter—Centre Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Gregg—Penn Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Penn.—Millheim, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Haines—Aaronsburg, Friday, Oct. 15.
Miles—Rebersburg, Saturday, Oct. 16.

Dauchy & Co.,

The Medicine That Cures
—IS—
VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and the immense increasing demand, Vegetine may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For scrofula in the blood, Vegetine is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if Vegetine is used according to directions. There is not a case of scrofula in existence that Vegetine will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vegetine is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY
$400 00!!

January 9, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir: When about 8 months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit. I then went to a prominent physician in Boston who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of Vegetine, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots, and herbs; it is nature's remedy; it is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system; it is nourishing and strengthening; it acts directly upon the blood; it quiets the nervous system; it gives you a good, sweet sleep at night; it is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet restorer—as has been proved by many an aged person; it is the great blood purifier; it is a soothing remedy for our children; it has relieved and cured thousands; it is very pleasant to take—every child likes it; it relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, January 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. J. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

vol7-no.8-4t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 29, 1875.

During the day of the Grangers' pic-nic, our streets were quite thronged, and we noted that the stores were well patronized in the afternoon.

There is no abatement in the competition among our merchants, but all agree in the necessity of selling for cash or on short time.

WHEAT—The demand for wheat is fair, but prices are again unsettled, and we note a difference of five cents a bushel among the buyers. We are informed of a farmer, who lives within three miles of Bellefonte, who sold wheat on Monday last at five cents per bushel below our quotations, when he could just as easy have sold at the market price if the necessary inquiry had been made. It is hardly necessary for us to inform our readers that this is one of the farmers who can't afford to subscribe for a county paper; yet the loss in this load of wheat was more than the price of a year's subscription to the REPUBLICAN.

RYE—There is very little in the county, and none offering for sale.

CORN—The corn market is very steady. The demand is limited, but the supply is quite equal to consumption. The prospects for the new crop are very favorable. It is admitted that the yield in Bald Eagle valley will excel any previous crop.

OATS—The demand for oats is quite limited, owing to the crop being more or less damaged; but choice oats is in demand in a small way at a fair price.

HAY—The supply of hay is equal to the demand. Prices continue to be regulated by the wants of buyers and necessity of the sellers.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	14½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	20
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	50
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	10@
Lemons per doz	100

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	18¾	14
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	18¾	
" " " '64, " "	19¾	19¾
" " " '65, " "	19¾	20¾
" " " '65, J. and J	19¾	19¾
" " " '67, " "	21	21¼
" " " '68, " "	21¾	21¾
" 10-40, coupon	17¾	18
" Pacific 6's cy	23¾	24
New 5's, Reg. 1881	17¾	18
" " c. 1881	18	18¼
Gold	16¾	16¾
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia & Erie	10¾	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	61¾	61¾
United R. R. of N. J	129¾	129¾
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾
Northern Central	29	29¾
Central Transportation	8¾	9
Nesquehoning	54¾	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	105	105¾

Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF Jacob From, for a specific performance of contract with the estate of William Harkins, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Centre County. The undersigned having been appointed a master to take testimony and frame a decree in this case, has fixed Wednesday, the 13th day of October, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the office of D. S. Keller, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment.
J. S. BARNHART.

ESTATE of Roland Curtin, late of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
ANDREW G. CURTIN, JR.,
35-6t Administrator

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of James A. McCalmont, late of Marion township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunder have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.
JAMES S. McCALMONT,
ROBERT S. McCALMONT,
Walker P. O., Centre County, Pa.,
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
34-6t Executors.

IN the matter of the Estate of Frederick Gates dec'd.
In the Orphan's Court of Centre county. Exception to Executors account.
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court to hear and decide the said exceptions, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Wednesday the 10th day of November 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m. at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested, may, if they see proper, attend.
D. S. KELLER,
Auditor
37-3t

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.—For the Borough of Bellefonte for the year ending as stated in the several accounts.

EXPENDITURES.

Wm. Cook, late Overseer of the Poor, from April 1, 1873, to August 7, 1875:

Balance due Overseer at last settlement	$ 323 28
G F Harris, medical attendance	132 10
J H Dobbins, medical attendance	15 00
G L Potter, medical attendance	25 50
Aug. Hibler, medical attendance	47 00
R D Tipple, medical attendance	75 00
Thos R Hayes, medical attendance	31 00
R F Rankin & Co, medicine	13 45
J Zeller & Son, "	71 58
Zeller & Jarrett "	2 70
F P Green, "	85 50
Isaac Mitchell, adm'r, medicine	2 50
Mrs E Zellers, boarding	236 65
G J Davis, "	175 30
Mary C Parsons, "	45 00
Martha J Kephart "	10 00
Noah Baney, "	46 80
Mrs L Brooks, "	20 00
Mrs Zimmerman "	10 00
Bridget McGill, "	45 00
Daniel Garman, "	51 70
Mary L Cook, "	10 00
James Ginter, "	10 00
Benjamin Schrock "	95 20
H F Bartley, "	9 25
Simeon Haupt "	5 00
Mrs Mary Schroyer "	20 00
State Hospital, Danville, Boarding	78 00
Benner twp overseers, boarding	130 91
Harris township overseers boarding	11 50
Walker township overseers, boarding	6 00
Claude Cook, expenses in Ginter case	37 10
Claude Cook, expenses in Speice case	33 20

Auditor's Report.

Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse	100 00	
Fryberger & Grimm "	76 08	
Sechler & Co "	160 02	
Est J B Awl, "	30 00	
D N Wagner & Son, "	245 58	
James C Williams, "	331 60	
Harper Brothers, "	163 70	
Lyon & Co, "	20 00	
Sussman & Gugenheimer "	6 80	
Isaac Gugenheimer, "	60 00	
Hoffer Brothers, "	180 06	
Brockernoff Bros, "	142 00	
Burnside & Thomas, "	20 28	
Edward Brown, "	31 25	
John Montgomery, "	16 00	
J A Cooke, "	293 66	
J L Reigenstein, "	81 84	
D Woodring & Co, "	20 00	
John Powers, "	55 00	
H Herman & Co, "	9 28	
E Graham & Son, "	37 75	
S A Brew, wood	5 00	
E T Hickling & Co, wood	2 50	
Shortlidge & Co, "	10 25	
Solomon Derr, "	2 00	
B S & R R Co, coal	128 94	
H P Harris, coffins	31 00	
James Fannon, rent	28 00	
J H Sands, bread	30 00	
H D Yerger, bread	54 89	
J M Wagner & Co, flour	76 50	
F Steinkirchner & Co, meat	37 74	
Mrs Miles, sewing	5 00	
M S Graham, shaving	14 50	
John McDermott, work at Underwood house	9 95	
John Mallory work at Underwood house	2 00	
S M Irwin, J P orders	4 00	
P G Meek, pub statement	15 00	
E T & R P Tuten, pub statement and posters	19 60	
W W Brown, pub statement	15 20	
Isaac Mitchell, Auditor	15 60	
Adolph Loeb, "	15 60	
G L Potter, "	15 00	
John G Love, attorney	64 88	
D G Bush, "	174 50	
Orvis Alexander, "	10 00	
G H Cook, duplicate	5 00	
J H McClure & Son, repairs	75	
Bridget Hain, washing	2 00	
Incidentals	116 39	
"	1 83	
Note	166 50	
Interest on note	7 42	
Interest on balance due Overseer at last settlement	15 09	
Error in settlement 1871-72	9 76	
Compensation 13 months	270 83	—$5281 88
RECEIPTS.		
Proceeds of note $166 50		
Less	1 50—165 00	
Rec'd from D McGinley, Coll'r on duplicate, 1872	1568 14	
Rec'd from same on duplicate 1873	3272 32	
Rec'd from overseers of poor of Hollidaysburg in case of Amanda Ginter	224 71	
Rec'd from Sarah Tresivuiny on acct rent of Underwood house	10 00	
Balance		$44 71
Aug 7, 1875, balance due Wm Cook, Overseer of the Poor	44 71	

Account of DANIEL McGINLEY, collector of taxes for Overseer of the Poor:

DR.

To duplicate for 1872	$4325 00
To duplicate for 1873	5202 03—$8527 03
CR.	
By cash paid Wm. Cook, Overseer	$4012 27
By exhonorations on duplicate 1872	92 45
By commission on duplicate 1872	211 63
By cash paid Wm. Cook, Overseer	3272 32
By exhonorations on duplicate 1873	139 72
By commision on duplicate 1873	203 11
By balance	595 53—$8527 03

Aug. 7, 1875, balance due Poor District on duplicate 1873, $595 53

Statement of Bellefonte School District for year ending June 15, 1875:

ORDERS DRAWN ON TREASURER.

In favor of.	Amount.
H F Bartley. Repairs	$ 20 00
A Stewart, Filling	12 00
R M Magee, Pa School Journal	11 25
A Schroyer & Son repairs to organ	9 00
Wm. Dolan painting	68 00
E T & R P Tuten publishing	20 40
Hunter Campbell building school house	1478 20
Frank McCumpsey plastering	7 50
F C Richards for repairing clocks	2 50
Loeb May & Loeb mdse	16 40
P R R Co freight on trees & furniture	19 94
W L Steel repairs	4 50
John Welch repairs	1 25
E Colpetzer hauling desks	75
D K Tate repairs	35 22
H P Harris repairs	17 60
W Levy 1 doz brooms	3 25
Isaac Buffington brooms	3 25
D Bartley repairs	18 50
Jno I Rankin insurance	170 00
R M Magee 1 set outline maps	7 50
J R & C T Alexander coal	235 82
Shortlidge & Co coal	65 05
W W Weisler repairs to spouting	35 97
Wm Wolf repairs to heaters	4 00
I Reynolds & Son "	49 50
E A Smith repairs	4 50
T Deschner keys	1 70
P Williams on ass. lot	150 00
Wilson & Hicks mdse	2 25
R Morgan cutting wood	2 00
H Y. Stitzer mdse	49 53
J & J Harris mdse	47 44
A L Ryan furnishing planting trees	25 25
Eliza Williams cleaning rooms	1 50
W B Evans boxing trees	16 20
James Welch mdse	26 17
E Lewisburg M'fg co desks	136 40
Wm Jones janitor	16 00
John Monroe janitor	17 75
Milton E Tate janitor	15 00
D H Hastings janitor	143 00
C Garner janitor	12 90
A Loeb auditor	5 00
I Mitchell auditor	5 00
S D Gray auditor	5 00
D H Hastings principal	960 00
Mrs R A Ward teacher	125 00
R J. McGinley do	360 00
Jennie Morrison do	320 00
Mary Klinger do	335 00
Annie McCaffery do	320 00
Mrs Bella P Given do	320 00
Mrs Georgie Perkins	320 00
Maggie Swope do	400 00
Bella K Rankin do	220 00
J C Hawkins do	320 00
D H Hastings attending institute	30 00
Mary Klinger do	12 50
Bella K Rankin do	10 00
Bella P Given do	10 00
Annie McCaffery do	10 00
J C Hawkins do	6 00
C Garner work at new school house	2 00
J H Rankin salary	150 00
Jno P Harris do	150 00
Interest on bonds	104 00
Total	7,484.44

INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonded indebtedness	33000 00
Orders outstanding	889 18
Note in bank	900 00
Amount due treasurer	1765 40—$36554 58
Due from collector McGinley or duplicate 1873	109 11
Due from collector McGinley or duplicate 1874	4441 39
Balance	32004 08—$36554 58
Balance	32,004 08

J. P. HARRIS, Treasurer in Account, June 18, '75.

Balance due Treasurer at settlement	860 70	
H F Bartley	20 00	
A Stewart	12 00	
R M Magee	11 25	
Wm Dolan	68 00	
E T & R P Tuten	20 40	
John Monroe	17 75	
Hunter Campbell	1413 18	
F McCumpsey	7 50	
Wm Jones	16 00	
Loeb, May & Loeb	16 40	
P R R Co	19 94	
W L Steele	4 50	
John Welch	1 25	
E Colpetzer	75	
Philip Williams	159 00	
J R & C T Alexander	235 82	
Shortlidge & Co	14 53	
Wilson & Hicks	2 25	
J & J Harris	47 44	
H Y Stitzer	49 53	
E Lewisburg M'f'g Co	136 38	
A S Ryan	25 25	
W B Evans	16 20	
Isaac Buffington	3 25	

Auditor's Report.

Wm Levy	3 25	
Jno S Loneberger	1 50	
A Schroyer & Son	9 00	
E A Smith	4 50	
D H Tate	35 22	
Galbraith & White	14 00	
H P Harris	17 60	
David Bartley	18 50	
R Morgan	2 00	
Theo Deschner	1 70	
S D Gray	5 00	
I Reynolds & Son.	49 50	
Wm Wolf	4 00	
F C Richards	2 50	
John I Rankin	170 00	
Eliza Williams	1 50	
C Garner	14 50	
Milton E Tate	15 00	
D H Hastings	863 00	
Mrs R A Ward	100 00	
Annie McCaffrey	320 00	
Mrs Georgie Perkins	320 00	
Mary Klinger	307 50	
Mrs Bella P Given	250 00	
Maggie Swoope	350 00	
R J McGinley	310 00	
Jennie Morrison	200 00	
Bella H Rankin	190 00	
J C Hawkins	317 00	
Jas H Rankin	150 00	
J P Harris	150 00	
Int on bonds	2123 00	
" orders	2 21	
Int on overdrawn account in bank	55 26	—$9547 93
Rec'd from Wm McClellan Ex-Treasurer	478 00	
Rec'd from Wm S Tripple Ex-Collector	264 09	
Rec'd D McGinley coll'r	5298 97	
" Commonwealth of Pa	857 02	
" Miss Graham	5 00	
" Proceeds of note $900	878 85	
Balance	1765 40	—$9547 93
June 15 '75 bal. due Treasurer	$1765 40	

Borough Fund Account, Town Council from May 1, '74, to May 1, '75.

James Huey, salary	190 50	
" repairs to lamps	22 90	
" work at bridge	1 50	
M Runkle, balance at settlement	48 46	
" work on streets	458 49	
" police to May 5, '74	200 00	
Logan Hose Co., freight on hose	4 05	
Jac D Miller, police	11 50	
A Mallory, "	10 00	
S Gistewite, "	2 00	
H C Weaver, "	2 00	
M Morrison, "	3 50	
George Sims, "	2 00	
R Crosthwaite, "	2 50	
M Morrison, "	3 50	
John Bradley, "	3 50	
D Everhart, "	2 00	
R Morgan, "	104 16	
James Caldwell "	3 50	
C Garner, "	6 00	
A B Steel, "	58 32	
James Fannon, "	9 36	
C Garner, salary	39 99	
" serving notices, etc	9 25	
Bellefonte Gas Co., street lamps	557 00	
R McKnight repairing lamps	10 50	
A J Loneberger, covering chandelier	75	
Daniel Derr, pipe and repairs	37 19	
Charles McCafferty, stone	36 35	
E T & R P Tuten, printing etc	120 20	
P Conway, work on streets	328 75	
R Brannon, "	248 00	
W Colpetzer, "	2 50	
John Sharp, "	18 12	
Jas McQuillan, "	3 75	
Israel Freeze, "	17 18	
T M Hepburn, "	12 81	
Robert Taylor, "	69 62	
B Morrison, "	96 24	
Wm Hepburn, "	16 87	
Perry C Steel, "	547 82	
John Bradley, "	54 88	
John McDermott, "	285 00	
John Eckley, "	5 00	
Joseph Eckley, "	5 94	
John Clark, "	15 31	
Thomas Clark, "	20 43	
A S Ryan, "	22 19	
P Dooley, "	5 00	
Columb Fox, "	28 43	
John Caldwell, "	8 25	
Martin Morrison, "	38 12	
M Morrison, "	21 88	
James Bland, "	19 75	
Thos Loughlin, "	11 25	
D Gallagher, "	11 25	
C Bland, "	1 00	
John Campbell, repairing bridge	14 00	
S C Hunter, Spring Creek foot-walk	108 50	
Joseph Eckley, work on bridge	14 68	
John Clark, "	3 75	
H D Yerger, "	19 93	
H D Yerger, work at water-works	32 74	
Knights of Pythias, settee	6 00	
D McGinley, paling for park	1 65	
S Derr, hauling	1 50	
Shortlidge & Co., hauling, stone and coal	283 41	
J & J Harris, mdse	21 19	
Wilson & Hicks, mdse	32 30	
J H Sand, flags	2 45	
S D Gray, Auditor	10 00	
Adolph Loeb	10 00	
James Welch, stationery	5 27	
Jas H Rankin, salary	113 88	
Total	$4598 57	

WATER FUND Account, Town council May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875.

Jos Williams, Jr., engineer	756 00
Jas E McCartney, "	68 25
Jas H Rankin, clerk	61 44
Galbraith & White, repairs	267 38
Geo A Bayard, pipe	105 50
J D Sourbeck, hauling	7 00
Chas McCafferty, stone	16 00
W E Shope, cleaning reservoir	2 00
Henry Kabelio, cleaning reservoir	2 00
Matthew Rogers, "	2 00
W E Shope, fence at water works	219 18
D W Woodring, on acct. laying pipe	180 00
Wm B Evans, repairs	58 75
H D Yerger, mason work as per contract	749 00
H D Yerger, repairs	238 27
Lawrence Cooney, mason work	5 00
J Heathcote & Co., boiler repairs	350 92
B & S S R R Co., coal and lumber	653 16
John Caldwell, hauling	209 51
Shortlidge & Co., hauling	2 25
Shortlidge & Co., brick and clay	71 94
S F Foster, on acct. lot	100 00
Bellefonte Press Co., notices	2 50
D Johnston & Sons, boarding hands	35 25
Peter Conway, repairs	15 62
Henry Hoover, hauling	6 00
Robert Brannon, repairs	34 90
C Strickland, bal. of account	30 62
Robert Taylor, repairs	4 75
Wm King, repairs	1 50
D Garman, boarding hands	105 80
C Bland, repairs	9 00
George Gross, repairs	6 30
J & J Harris, mdse	120 78
Eclipse Steam M'f'g Co., boiler and repairs	1481 83
John H Biddle, repairs	30 00
E Colpetzer, "	15 00
Jos F Grassmire, "	22 25
C J Grassmire, "	15 75
Isaac S Miller, clay	5 50
Martin Foley, repairs	7 12
W P Duncan & Co., repairs	198 13
Total	$6251 15

Statement of Account, JAMES HARRIS, Treasurer of Borough Fund of Bellefonte, for the year ending May 1, '75.

Wm Shortlidge	106 00
Shortlidge & Co	13 42
Chas Garner	55 24
Robert McKnight	456 70
A Loneberger	75
B Schrock	10 55
J D Miller	11 50
M Morrison	54 38
Martin Morrison	23 10
John Bradley	58 38
M Runkle	614 41
P Steel	20 00
A B Steel	48 33
Robert Brannon	203 10
Jas H Rankin	113 88
Joseph Eckley	25 62
Daniel Derr	37 19
B Morrison	64 37
J Welch & Co	14 50
Jas Welch	5 27
A S Ryan	22 19
T M Hepburn	12 81
Wm Hepburn	16 87
Chas McCafferty	36 35
P Conway	144 87
Jas Huey	189 18
John Clark	3 75
Daniel McGinley	1 66
R Morgan	9 98
Knights of Pythias	6 00
A B Mallory	10 00
James Fannon	9 36
John Campbell	14 00
John Sharp	18 12
Samuel R Gistewite	2 00
H C Weaver	2 00
George Sims	2 00
Logan Hose Co	4 05
James Bland	13 00
Robert Taylor	69 68

Auditor's Report.

Thomas Clark	31 99	
Daniel Gallagher	11 25	
W Colpetzer	2 50	
Jas McQuillan	3 75	
Israel Freeze	12 18	
Patrick Dooley	5 00	
Columb Fox	8 12	
John H Wolf	6 00	
R H Crosthwaite	3 50	
D Everhart	2 00	
S D Gray	10 00	
Thomas Loughlin	11 25	
J & J Harris	21 19	
Solomon Derr	1 50	
J H Sands	2 45	
Interest paid on orders	33 92	
Postage, stationery, etc	5 00	
½ salary	100 00	
Note paid	300 00	
Balance	786 06	—$3,826 17
Bal. at last settlement	491 42	
Am't rec'd from D McGinley, Collector	2752 75	
Am't rec'd from dividends on Bellefonte gas stock	282 00	
Note discounted	300 00	—$3826 17
May 1, '75, bal. due borough Account	786 06	

JAMES HARRIS, Treasurer Water Fund year ending May 1 1875.

George Bayard	3 00
J H Rankin	66 44
J D

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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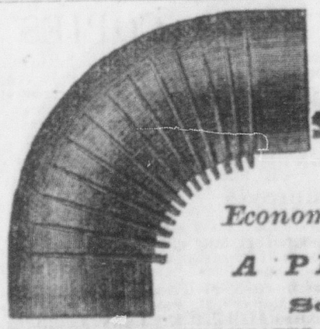

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We will give $2,000 in GOLD COIN to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "WORLD OF FASHION," at $3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the getter-up of the

Largest Club	$300 in Gold Coin
2nd Largest Club	200 in Gold Coin
3rd Largest Club	150 in Gold Coin
4th Largest Club	135 in Gold Coin
5th Largest Club	120 in Gold Coin
6th Largest Club	110 in Gold Coin
7th Largest Club	100 in Gold Coin
8th Largest Club	75 in Gold Coin
9th Largest Club	50 in Gold Coin
10th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
11th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin

and so on to the 65th Largest Club.

We will give $2,500 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who will send us the largest number of subscribers to our "BAZAAR," at **$1.10 cents** each, before March 1, 1876. As follows to the getter-up of the

Largest Club	$300 in Gold Coin
2nd Largest Club	200 in Gold Coin
3rd Largest Club	150 in Gold Coin
4th Largest Club	125 in Gold Coin
5th Largest Club	100 in Gold Coin
6th Largest Club	75 in Gold Coin
7th Largest Club	50 in Gold Coin
8th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
9th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
10th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
11th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin

and so on to the 133d Largest Club.

YOU get a PREMIUM for Every subscriber you send us. AND every subscriber gets a premium. Both of these GOLD COIN PRESENTS offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid $2,135.40 in Gold, according to our previous Offers. You can write to One, or All of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cents for one copy. Send Stamp for FASHION CATALOGUES.

35-4w

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MEDICAL.

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THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

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should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

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for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

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OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c, are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectoral diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbuckles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

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Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyptian Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the tarbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

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JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

6-30-1y

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AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

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6-30-1y

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A NEW BOOK BY MARK TWAIN.

Just ready for Canvassers. Now, then, is the time to get Territory. Don't stop to experiment on other books. Take one you know will sell. Prompt action will give you choice of field, and Golden Returns. Get on the course at once and you will win. Outfit costs nothing; everything furnished. Send in your names, and towns you want, or for circulars at once. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,

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Over 1,100 Imperial Octavo Pages. Beautifully Illustrated. Handsomely Bound. No soldier should be without it. "A just tribute to distinguished services."—*A. G. Curtin.* "Your account of Gettysburg is the finest, fullest, and very best history of the greatest battle of modern times."—*Col. J. P. Nicholas, Phil'a.* "The most complete account extant."—*Maj. Gen. D. Butterfield, N. Y.* Send for circulars and terms.

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SENT FREE EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 to $500 invested in Stock Privileges, has paid and will pay Large PROFITS. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. **$10 to $500**

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For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists generally, and

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of $100,000 $50,000 $30,000 $25,000 $20,000 $15,000 with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month in the year. Tickets $1 each. 6 for $5 25, for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. ALLEN & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York.

v7-36-6m

Legal Notices.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be exposed at public outcry, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the farm of the late John Garbrick, dec'd., situated in Marion twp., Centre Co., Pa., on the public road leading from Bellefonte to Jacksonville, about six miles east of Bellefonte, and four west of Jacksonville, adjoining lands of David Weaver, David Lamb, R. C. & J. Curtin and others, containing 150 acres more or less, one hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the residue well timbered with oak and pine. A log house and barn, wagon shop, corn crib and hog pen separate from the barn. Running water at the door, a large orchard with about 150 large and thrifty apple trees of choice varieties, and all other kinds of fruit; a very desirable property.

TERMS.—Two thousand dollars to remain secured on the premises during the life of the deceased's wife, the interest thereon to be paid annually, one-half of the residue to be paid on confirmation of sale and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAM'L J. GARBRICK,

26-3t Surviving Executor.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of JACOB V. THOMAS, Bankrupt. } No. 1600 in Bankruptcy

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.:

Upon the application of C. T. Alexander, Assignee of the estate of Jacob V. Thomas, of Bellefonte, Bankrupt, it is ordered: That a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held in Bellefonte, in said District, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of F. Smith, at the Bush House, one of the registers in bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2nd, 1867.

vol 7-no24 S. C. McCANDLESS,

Clerk of the District Court for said District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETters testamentary on the estate of Ezra D. Brisbin, late of Harris township, deceased, having been duly issued by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated; and those owing said estate will please call and make payment to

JOHN IRWIN, JR.,

38-6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The will of Mary E. K. Taylor, late of Unionville having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

B. F. LEATAERS,

v7 no33-6t CHRISTIAN BUCK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE WILL OF Daniel P. Eakens, late of Walker township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. HENRY ROBB, Ex'r,

*38 6t Nittany Hall.

IN the matter of the Estate of Wm. H. Mays, late of Harris township, deceased, In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the said Court, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of the decedent to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,

37-3t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of James Alexander, late of Miesburg, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

DANIEL P. SHOPE,

J. A. RANKIN.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 15, 1875. 36-6t

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | **S. M. IRWIN & SON,** | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law

OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

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should induce the insuring public to patronize this agency.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

N. B Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-6m

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WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

MARBLE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH STREET, 27-6m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, Paper Hangings.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

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NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v0n10

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Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,

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AND

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Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.

7-36-6m

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,

DR. R. D. TIPPLE,

26 6m Bellefonte, Pa

New-York Tribune

The Leading American Newspaper,

is supplied by local news dealers to residents in Bellefonte on the arrival of the fast mail train from New York at 4¼ p. m. (6 hours earlier than ever before).

Subscription by mail (postpaid), direct from the office, $1 per month; $10 per year. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE!

144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—There are large numbers of Deeds, or title papers, on file in the Recorder's office, the accumulation of years, which it may be much to the advantage of parties interested to repossess without delay. Indeed many of these papers are imperfect and incomplete, and so noted by the Recorder. All deeds, mortgages, etc., on file, upon which the State tax and Recorder's fees remain unpaid, ought to be, and must be, promptly attended to by the parties interested, to avoid the costs which will necessarily accrue, on further neglect. I. I. GRENOBLE,

Recorder's Office } Recorder.

Bellefonte, July 27, 1875. }

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v3n46-1y.

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DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and Radically Cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation, by letter, One Dollar. Send 30 cents for book with descriptive cases, References and Testimonials.

DRS. PARK & McLEISH

v7n30-3t No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

PINE AND CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

A Reform in our Agriculture.

Things to be done.

Just at this season while the matter is fresh in the minds of the farmers, we wish to remind them of the great extent to which late sown grain has suffered from rust occasioned by the prevalence of damp, foggy weather, followed by days of burning sunlight. Now, why this late sown grain, this foggy, damp weather, this rust, those "pinched" or shriveled kernels, and consequent loss? Of course the the late sowing of grain is due to to the unfavorable condition of the ground in spring, the frequent heavy rains, water soaked fields, and backward weather. Some of these conditions it is impossible to avoid, others to some extent may be controlled and handled for the better. Draining will be found a grand thing to put fields in a dry, suitable condition for sowing early in the spring, in spite of long continued rains—and this fall some jobs of thorough drainage should be well performed on every farm in Centre county. If only a field or a few acres thus improved by each farmer, the result in the County would be something surprising. During the spring our farmers well know how quickly week after week will slip by, leaving drenched fields to dry through the influence of the sun and air (a somewhat slow process where water stands in pools on the surface of the ground) while the wheat and barley is all ready to put into the fresh soil; and they realize at harvest time—as they look at the rusting grain fields, which would have been ripe and plump for the harvest had the seed been sown two weeks earlier—the value of those two weeks lost in the spring time, because they could not get on the land to work it, And yet they will this very summer, so favorable for the growing and ripening of crops of all kinds, complain no doubt, of the dull weather and the rust on wheat and barley, and the "half a crop" of pinched grain; blaming some one for it as though it were a judgment sent upon them, and "just their luck!" But will they apply the remedy, and do those things to avert this condition; or will they fold their arms and complain of the "long spell of weather," and the uncertainties and drawbacks of farming? It seems to us farmers should have learned two or three things by this time. They should have learned that generally, during the hot, damp days of August, late sown grain almost uniformly is badly injured by rust, that it does not fill out well, and as a consequence the yield is light and of poor quality—the kernels being shriveled and quite valueless. They should have learned that if wheat is sown early it will ripen and be ready for harvest, making good plump heads, before the period when this damp, hot weather usually comes on. They should have learned that thoroughly drained fields will be in a condition to work and sow at least two weeks earlier in the spring time, than fields, similar situated, but not drained. They should have learned that in the fall preparation of ground intended to to be sown to wheat the coming season, the grain may be sown as soon or even before the snow is fairly off, thus securing the advantage of a good yield and good weather in which to harvest the crop.

Now, why will not our readers think these things over, think them over now while all these points are fresh in their minds and determine so far as they can to remedy them? How may this be done? By going to work this fall to drain some fields on which you wish to sow or plant another year. It will be a permanent improvement, the value of which will bring in enlarged results for a lifetime. By plowing, manuring and fitting the field on which you propose to put wheat another spring, so that as soon as the ground thaws enough to be harrowed, you may put the seed where it will be out of the way, and grow immediately, the conditions are favorable for it. Even with the corn field the land may be prepared, the rows furrowed out, the manure dropped and covered ready for the hills this fall, so that with the earliest approach of suitable weather in spring time the seed may be planted. It is true this system will bring an extra amount of labor upon the farmer for one year—but one inaugurated, the system will then be easier than the present mode. We are satisfied these things will be a great benefit to our farmers, and that they must be adopted and carried out if they would secure the best results of their labors. Will you not try it?

Profit in Wheat.

Farmers complain that they make no profit out of the wheat crop, but in most cases lose money by it. Yet wheat is a staple crop that must be grown not only because the world needs it, but farming has become subject to such an inexorable system, that wheat must be grown or the whole business is thrown out of joint and must come to a standstill. Yet wheat, we confess, is grown at a loss by many farmers, and without profit by the majority.

The problem is, How can the growing of twenty or thirty bushels of wheat per acre, at the present prices, be made a profitable business? If there is nothing to count to the credit of the crop but the grain, which will hardly amount to $40 per acre, and everything that goes to make the crop is charged to it, as is the usual method, there can be little margin left for profit, if even the costs are paid. But if the farmer should adopt such a system as would enable him to feed his straw, and make it worth $7 or $8 a ton, that would add $10 or $12 to the produce of the acre. If he should practice such a rotation as would place the wheat crop on a clover stubble, the cost of the manure might be reduced one-half which would add another $10 to the credit of the acre of wheat. With a system of farming in which all the straw would be fed with linseed or cotton-seed cake to fattening cattle, and manure enough made to grow a crop or roots after corn, and a clover crop after the oats or barley, and no hay or roots sold, but all turned into manure, there would be no trouble about growing thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, if not more, taking one year with another, and making a crop profitable. To do this, however, it would require much larger capital than most of the farmers possess. To procure the stock necessary to make 100 pounds of meat and two or three tons of manure per acre on a 100-acre farm, buy the extra food, and provide the shelter needed, would require the use of at least $4,000. There would be needed in many cases outlays for drainage in addition to this, but every dollar thus spent, if spent judiciously, would always be in sight, and would be equivalent to the merchants capital, which is spent in salable merchandise. Here lies one of our chief difficulties. We have not enough live capital invested in our farming business, and few farmers are possessed of ready money. It is the active dollar which doubles itself. The dollar bidden in a napkin, or invested in land which lies useless, brings nothing to the owner; and there is no usurer who can employ money to a better advantage than the skillful farmer. The veteran John Johnson, of Geneva, repaid a loan which was spent in draining a field by the first crop of wheat after it. We have know a purchase of sheep to pay more than 100 per cent. on the outlay within eight months from direct increase alone, lambs, mutton, and wool incuded, It is by such an enterprise as this that farmers can make the wheat crop pay, for $1 of floating capital may enable $10 of dead capital to become productive and realize a profit on the whole $11. Unfortunately farmers have not learned how to associate there capital, or to use borrowed capital in the way that merchants do. They are ready to mortgage their farms to buy an ajoining piece of land which will pay no interest for years, and not then without the expenditure of more money to improve it, or build a showy barn, which is of no more real value than the old one; but few are brave enough to invest money in enriching their land, clearing it of weeds, freeing it of cumbersome fences or of stagnant water, forgetting that an acre of land that is made to double its yield is worth exactly double what it was before.

Paragraphs for the Farmer.

What kind of cattle do they have in the North? A man there advertises that he "wants a woman to wash, iron and milk one or two cows."

"That ar' patch of ground's mem'rible," said an Omaha man, pointing to a grave all by itself outside the town. "I recon you'll know that stranger when you see it ag'in. The ockypant of that was the first man Horrus Greeley ever told to git West—likewise he was hung for stealing a mewl."

An Indiana farmer named Murry, while pitching hay from his loft recently, pitched out $5,520 that some one had concealed, and he feels merry enough over it.

The "Ohio Valley News" makes the extraordinary statement that a Guernsey county farmer, living near Cambrige, has a sheep from which he clipped a fleece weighing 28 pounds.

Fast young ladies, like fast horses, often win by a bare neck, and yet with this difference, the horse's victory is due to space covered quickly, the young ladies to space not covered at all.

A boy in San Antonio, Texas, put a rainbow-hued Easter egg in a hen's nest, and she fancied she laid it herself. She was an old experienced hen, but she cackled herself to death in fifteen minutes.

Miscellaneous.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, in a recent speech at Providence, R. I., related the following anecdote to illustrate the "identity" of the Democratic party:

"I heard an excellent story told the other day upon the stump, in relation to the identity of the old Democratic party with that of modern times. It was said by this man who told the story, that in a certain family they had a vinegar barrel that had remained for several generations in the family, and they had a veneration for it. It was grand-father's vinegar barrel, and they all reverenced it. But by-and-by the hoops had become rotten, and they were renewed, and the heads and staves had given away, and they were replaced; and finally an inquiry was set on foot as to the identity of this barrel with grandfather's old vinegar barrel, and, after a strict examination, he said the only thing that remained of grandfather's old vinegar barrel was the bunghole. And that is just as much identity as there is between the modern Democratic party and the Democratic party of the old time.

True as Luke!

Near Knoxville, the other night, a young girl, who was unexpectedly interviewed by the family as she was about eloping with the object of her affections, knocked the old man down, laid out her two brothers with a cistern pole, kicked the hired man in the stomach, and got away with her lover, and "made the riffle."

"Sue, why did you kiss your hand to the gentlemam opposite?" asked a careful mother of her blooming daughter. "Why the gentleman had the impudence to through a kiss clear across the street to me, and ofcourse, I threw it back indignantly! You wouldn't have me encourage him by keeping it, would you?"

"Do you enjoy going to church, now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington.

"La, me, I do," said Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church, and hear a populous minister dispense with the gospel."

A boy in the suburbs tried to tried to ascertain the other day the soundness of the proverb: "Birds of a feather flock together." He plucked the old rooster down to a single tail feather, and it didn't flock at all, but went and hid under the barn. This is another old saw smashed.

A couple of neighbors became so hostile that they would not speak to each other; but one of them, having been converted at at a camp-meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, saying, "How d'ye do Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

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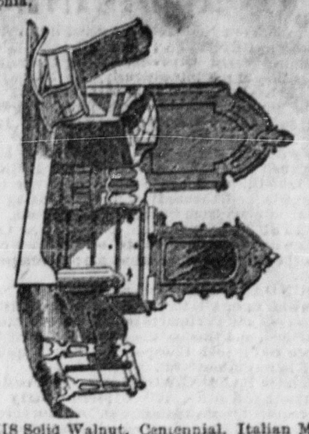

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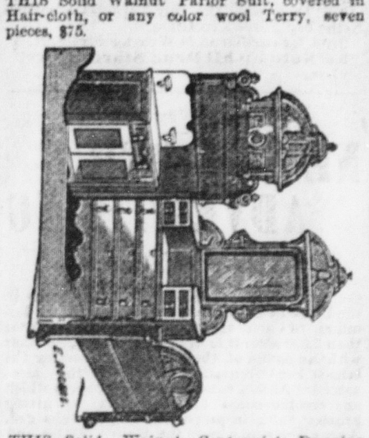

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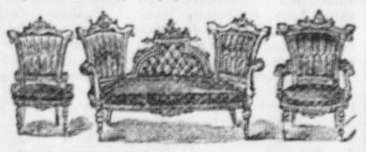

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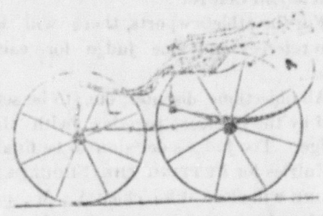

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Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger. 6-tf

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W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-1f

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no5-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,

Blinds,

Doors,

Mouldings,

Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER. JOHN E. YEAGER, 318-20-22 & 24 North 20th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Baluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1003 Ridge Ave. Phila. 15-12w

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer, 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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WEST STREET HOTEL.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St., NEW YORK.

A Temperance House, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City. 6-28-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH ST., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. vol7no8-6m

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CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 865 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.00. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, **Ice Cream, &c.**

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, Office, 78 William Street New York.

24-3m

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River

RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER, Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands, or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.

or CHAS. S. MOCKS, Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO., 9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v6-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of For eign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS, Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. v4n34-1y

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 :y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-1f

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strictures diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 26-4t

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WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY

LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. 26-15t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 279, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Money! Money!!

We are in need of money, and we hope every friend of the REPUBLICAN will remember when they come to the fair next week, to call in and pay their subscriptions. It is a small matter to each one of our patrons, but it will relieve us, and, believe us friends, we are actually in need of funds. Call and see us, and help us if you can ever so little.

——A fine lot of violin strings just received at Green's.

——Frank F. Drake, Esq., of Troy, Bradford county, Spent several days in town last week.

——Harper Bro's have just received a large stock of new goods from Philadelphia. Call and see them.

——A Hartranft club is about to be organized in Bellefonte. By all means, let us have the organization.

——The best article for colds and coughs is Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot.

——The "Watchman" was mistaken in regard to the failure of Postmaster J. G. Harris, of Lock Haven. Mr. J. Griffiins Harris is the unfortunate man.

——Queens ware, earthen ware, oranges, lemons, nuts, raisins, and all kinds of fruits in their season, at Sechler's, in Bush House Block.

——Everybody is practicing for the Milliken prizes, and the contests on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of next week, will bring crowds of people to town.

——D. S. Keller, Esq., the hard working Secretary of the Centre County Agricultural Society, has our thanks for complimentary tickets to the fair next week.

——A Republican mass meeting will be held in Hollidaysburg, on the 30th. Hon. W. W. Ketchorm, of Luzerne, and Jno. G. Love, Esq., of this place, will be present and address the people. Governor Hartranft will also be present.

——An interesting canvas is going on in Harris township preparatory to the election on the 12th of October on the question of a new township to be carved out of parts of Harris and Benner. We believe that it is conceded that a new township will be formed.

——Jonathan Weaver's son, of Philipsburg, was cutting wood with a double-bitted ax, on Wednesday last, when a son of H. Rodebach approached him from behind. The physician said the gash in his head measured two inches in length, but was not fatal.

——John Anderson, who lately returned from Pittsburgh, has purchased the restaurant in Bush's Arcade, formerly owned by Charles Smith, and is repairing and refitting that old and excellent stand, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours, and all the delicacies of the season.

——The Board of School Directors of this borough, at a late meeting, passed a resolution allowing teachers and scholars a vacation during part of fair week. The schools will close on Wednesday next at noon, and will not reopen until the following Monday—giving them Wednesday afternoon and all of Thursday and Friday to enjoy the fair.

——S. R. Peale, Esq., Clinton county's Democratic senatorial candidate, was in town on Monday, and informed Hon. P. G. Meek that the senatorial conference would meet in Clearfield county, instead of Centre, as per some arrangement between Boyer and Peale. This looks bad for our friend Meek, but he is always able to take care of himself.

——Some pretending temperance reformers, who drink their whiskey behind the door, and make temperance speeches when half drunk, sent out, surreptitiously, a lot of circulars, last week, to honest temperance men, asking them to come to the meeting of the Centre County Temperance Alliance, yesterday, in order that they might turn that body into a Pershing Democratic ratification meeting. Such hypocrites will never receive their deserts until honest people spue them out of decent society, and the father of lies gets his clutches on them—and the sooner the better for all honest humanity.

THE CENTRE COUNTY GRANGERS' HARVEST HOME.—Thursday last witnessed the grandest celebration of farmers that Centre county ever witnessed. The morning was clear and cool, warming at noon under a glowing autumnal sun, into a most delightful temperature, and cooling off with the excitement as evening wore on. Nature seemed in full sympathy with the spirit of the occasion. The long looked-for and much talked-of reunion was more than could have been expected by the most sanguine Patron. The people of Bellefonte rubbed their hands in anticipation. The places of business were brushed up, and the best goods hung in the show-windows. The doctor visited his patients before breakfast; the lawyer closed his office; the school children took a day's vacation; the town, in a manner, suspended—all in gleeful anticipation of a good dinner with their cousins on the fair-grounds.

From early morning until noon, a continuous stream of horses and wheels rattled through the streets and on to the fair-grounds. The earlier farmers, and those residing nearer town, came first. Afterwards they appeared in delegations, the first coming from Harris township, and headed by the Boalsburg brass band. The sight brought everybody to the front door. Splendid music, flags, appropriately inscribed banners, handsomely-caparisoned horses, driven by venerable men or sturdy sons, with full loads of wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts—all in holiday attire, is a sight both pleasing and inspiring. The Harris township delegation, immense as it was, had scarcely passed from view, when the streets were again filled with another equally interesting and meandering stream from Fergurson. Nittany valley was next heard from. Then came, from the other direction, the Bald Eagle Grangers, numberless as Quakers at a funeral. Now, Pennsvalley began to produce her meandering stores of men and women, and pretty girls, and fat horses, and brass bands, and eatables, till a thousand nightmares stare you in the face. So they came, in all directions, and in all kinds of vehicles. One grand uniformity, however, was observed. Every conveyance had stowed away somewhere, enough provisions to satisfy twice the number of occupants. Everybody expected a big crowd, but nobody expected half as many as came. "Will the fair-ground hold all these people?" said a calculating individual. "Will these people hold all that provision?" was the disdainful reply. "Will these people hold all that provision?" The answer to that question came from nearly every man, woman and child in the town, "No, no! let us go and help them eat it."

On the fair-ground! Every thing inside the enclosure that would stand up long enough to hold a hitching strap, was ornamented with a horse and buggy. Greetings, introductions, handshakings, invitations to dinner, were the order until the hour of dinner approached. Then hundreds of snowy cloths were laid on the grassy earth, and spread with the choicest and most delicious food. Invitations to dinner were so numerous and so hospitable that a man, were he never so capacious, would either have to refuse a score of them or die at his post. Words fail before a sight like the one presented. (We have seen that sentence before.) We did our best to do justice to one table, but how shall we do justice to the hundreds there spread out before us? Scores upon scores of people from our borough were present, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Grangers.

The driving-course was covered with horses and teams all day long. A stream of people kept vibrating between Bellefonte and the grounds throughout the day. Not an intoxicated man was seen on the grounds. All was good order, harmony, happiness, and hospitality.

A speaker's stand had been erected on the hill-side, and hither the concourse assembled at 2 o'clock to listen to the addresses.

An organization was effected, as follows:

President—I. Frain, of Marion Grange.

Vice Presidents—John Mills, Spring Mills Grange; J. F. Kreps, Centre Grange; H. L. Harvey, Bald Eagle Grange; Henry Dale, Victor Grange; John Grove, Fairview Grange; Isaac Beck, Half Moon Grange; George Hoffer, Progress Grange; Andrew Shuey, Benner Grange; George W. Gray, Excelsior Grange; John Barnhart, Logan Grange; J. S. Hoy, Marion Grange; James Antiss, Howard Grange; Peter Lauck, Washington Grange; Jacob Dunkle, Walker Grange; Christian Alexander, Providence Grange; and William Eddinger, Union Grange.

Secretaries—James N. Keller and William H. Fry.

——A partial eclipse of the sun took place this morning, beginning at 6:11 and ending at 7:11. The eclipse was visible in this section, but it does not compare with the total eclipse of the Democracy which will take place about a month hence. This eclipse will be *visible in this county*.

——And still the people continue to go for Green's five-cent cigars.

——Saturday next, October 2d, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

——The highest price paid for butter, eggs, and all kinds of country produce at Sechler & Co's., in the Bush House Block, opposite our office.

——The Bellefonte, Military Company will meet for the election of officers, at their armory, next Saturday evening. A full attendance is desired.

——Every person in attendance at the fair next week should call at Green's drug store and try his Peruvian beer—it's splendid and only five cents a glass.

——Prof. Bosco, a prestidigitator, showed and run a gift concern in Reynolds' Hall, three evenings last week. Times are so plagued hard that the idiots about town are mostly all out of money, so that Bosco didn't leave much wealthier than when he came.

——Sechler & Co., in the Bush House Block, have just received a fresh stock of groceries, from Philadelphia. Farmers attending the fair, should call at Sechler's if they desire to see the neatest and best assortment of groceries to be found in the state. None need hesitate to call and examine the goods, as the proprietors are always glad to show their goods. They have gentlemanly and attentive clerks, who will cheerfully attend to the wants of all. Don't fail to call and see them.

GOV. HARTRANFT COMING.—Gov. Hartranft, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Latta, the Adjutant-General of the State, and other members of his staff, will visit this county on the 16th day of October next, for the purpose of closing the annual inspection of the army belonging to the State. This inspection will be made of the arms in the possession of the State College. The occasion will be one of considerable interest, inasmuch as it will give Col. Grabowskii, the new commandant of cadets, an opportunity of displaying to good advantage the proficiency of his corps. There will be a review and a rigid inspection by the Adjutant General of arms, accoutrements, artillery, etc. We understand that it is the intention of the College authorities to make inspection day one of the regular fixed days of ceremony in connection with college exercises. There has been a very marked change in the appearance of the surroundings of the college, lately, and an increase in the number of students, which will make the coming inspection a pleasant time to visit the college, of which no doubt many of our readers will avail themselves.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—On Wednesday next, October 6, Signor Phillippi will make an ascension in his mammoth balloon, "Italia," from this place. Phillippi is what they call an aerial acrobat, and while leaving the earth will perform a number of hazardous feats on a trapese hanging from the air ship. On Wednesday of week before last, he made a successful ascension from Lock Haven, and the "Enterprise" gives the following graphic account of it: "There was scarcely a perceptible breeze at the time, and the balloon ascended almost in a straight line, the Professor performing his daring acrobatic feats at a dizzy height. He lingered for a considerable time directly over the city, but on striking the "eastern current" sailed off rapidly in a southeasterly direction. His course was eagerly watched by thousands of eyes until he was a mere speck among the clouds and finally disappeared from sight.

"When up some distance the balloon struck a current of air which took it in the direction of Lewisburg. He went as far as Williamsport, around which city he circled, was carried back to Jersey Shore, where a current took him into Nippenose valley, where he landed on the farm of Jacob Meyers, eleven miles southwest of Jersey Shore. His balloon lodged among the trees, and he let himself down to the ground by means of a small rope. He was assisted by Mr. H. H. Bixler and Lucius Grapes in getting his balloon down and packed, when the former gentleman conveyed him to Jersey Shore station.

"At one time he was in a situation that required the utmost coolness and prompt action to save him from absolute annihilation. On reaching a certain altitude he struck two opposing currents of air, which caused his balloon to spin around like a top at a high rate of speed, and threatened the destruction of the frail air ship, but from this he soon escaped in safety. Ascending higher he reached the second strata of clouds, which rolled, collided and roared all about him. Rising still higher he discovered a large and constantly increasing rent in the side of his balloon, and instantly concluded that unless it was stopped at once a collapse would soon follow, and then—good-by Phillippi. Cautiously but quickly gathering the concentrating ropes in his hands, he worked his way up to the netting, and drawing the side of the balloon down so that the hole was within reach, he pasted the rent over with court plaster and so secured it that it would not tear any further. He then returned to the hoop, shivering with cold, and the balance of his journey was passed without further mishap."

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The citizens of this Co., and of the adjoining counties, no less than the Agricultural Society, will stand greatly indebted to James Milliken, Esq., for his suggestion to introduce a revival of the Olympian games at the annual county meeting of the farmers and agriculturalists. Those contests are manly, health-producing, and honorable, producing at the same time entertainment of a high order. And to make them a success, Mr. Milliken has added to his suggestion most disinterested and praiseworthy liberality in providing those elegant and valuable gold medallions as first prizes in these contests. The prizes are on exhibition at Mr. Welch's book store. The contests will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, one each day, to commence at half past eleven. The following, we believe, are the rules and regulations, that will govern the sports.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

For the Olympian games to be played on the Fair ground, in Bellefonte, October 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875:

These sports are open to all citizens of Centre county, and of all the counties that adjoin Centre.

For the athletic sports, there will be two referees and one judge for each sport.

All objections, disputes, etc., to be settled by the referees, together with the judge. The judge's decision to be final.

Entries for PUTTING THE SHOULDER STONE will close at 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, October 6—for RIFLE SHOOTING, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 7—for the WALKING MATCH, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday, October 8. All entries forfeited that do not play.

The books of entrance are now open at the office of D. H. Hastings, superintendent department of amusements, Bellefonte, Pa.

The sports will take place on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, near Bellefonte.

The entrance fee for each sport will be one dollar for each player, to be paid at the time of entrance.

Any competitor wilfully impeding or hindering another, shall be disqualified.

Each player may be entitled to select, and wear conspicuously, his own colors. Players shall be entitled to choice of colors in the order of their entering.

The official awards will be made on the evening of October 8, 1875, at 7½ P. M., in the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte; at which time the prizes will be presented to the various winners, with suitable addresses, by persons selected by the society.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR PUTTING THE SHOULDER STONE.

1ST PRIZE—The elegant Gold Medallion, known as the *Milliken Shoulder Stone Prize.*

2D PRIZE—Ten Dollars.

3D PRIZE—Three Dollars.

In the competition three tries will be allowed each player, and the *three best* will be allowed each a further three tries; the best of these last three to win the prizes in their order of superiority.

The putter will stand between two parallel lines, seven feet apart, and may run up and deliver from the inside line; the distance will be measured from this line to where the ball drops.

If, in delivering, either foot touches the inside line, or after delivering, the putter oversteps this limit, the throw is not allowed, although it is *counted* among the number of *tries* allowed.

The weight of the stone will be sixteen pounds, and will be furnished by the society.

THE RIFLE SHOOTING CONTEST.

1ST PRIZE—The elegant Gold Medallion, known as the *Milliken Rifle Prize.*

2D PRIZE—Ten Dollars.

3D PRIZE—Three Dollars.

The distance will be 100 yards.

All shots must be made with rifles, using only the open sights.

Each marksman must come prepared to furnish his own target and rifle.

The measure of the shots will be taken by a pair of compasses or tape, and will be from the centre of the bullet hole to the centre of the bull's-eye.

The prizes will be awarded to the three shots making the shortest strings in the order of their merit.

Each shot must be made *off-hand from the shoulder*, without arm-rest or other artificial support.

Each marksman must follow his shots in the order required by the referees and judge.

All scores outside of an eight inch radius from the centre shall constitute a miss, and one miss shall defeat the contestant. Targets must therefore be not less than 16 inches wide.

All conversation during the firing strictly prohibited.

THE WALKING MATCH.

1ST PRIZE—The elegant Gold Medallion, known as the MILLIKEN WALKING PRIZE.

2D PRIZE—Ten dollars.

3D PRIZE—Three dollars.

The race will take place on the track.

Contestants will start from a score, opposite the judges' stand, at the signal made by a pistol shot; and will walk a fair heel-and-toe gait, for five miles, under the inspection of the referees, who will accompany them, mounted.

All other persons are forbidden the track, at the time of the race.

No attendant to accompany a competitor at the starting post, or during the race.

Fifteen circuits of the track will constitute five miles, and all players must come to the winning post, which will be at the place of starting, to be entitled to a prize.

THE DEMOCRATIC BLOW-OUT.—The *Watchman* of Friday will contain an inflated account of what they will call a grand outpouring of the people to the Court House, on Thursday evening last to hear Hon. Samuel Calvin betray the political party that gave him all the position, wealth and reputation he has. As soon as the Democratic leaders heard that there would be a meeting of the Grangers of Centre county, on the fair grounds on Thursday, they determined to take advantage of the occasion and hold a political meeting. Chairman Bower, District Attorney Spangler, D. F. Fortney, and J. Smith Barnhart, prepared a hand bill which invited "bloated bond-holders, capitalists and national bank men," to come and be enlightened. They didn't give poor people an honest invitation. The *idea* of the bill was an insult to the officers of our 1st National Bank. Everybody knows that, if it had not been for favors done the above gentlemen by the above bank, they would have been to-day in worse financial condition than St. Luke's hero, who, having received his pound, continued to attempt to take up that which he had not laid down, and to reap that which he had not sown.

We went up to the court house to see what sort of an affair they would have, and it gives us pleasure to state that the meeting was what everybody thought it would be—a failure, a fraud, cooked up by Modoc Democratic politicians. It was nearly eight o'clock when we entered, but there were hardly enough Democrats present to make up the organization. Chairman Bower and C. T. Alexander retired to a juryroom to fix up the slate; and while they were gone, a few more people came in. When Mr. Bower returned, it was observed that he had only been combing and curling his hair, which was very proper. Carrying on a Democratic meeting with the chairman's back hair out of order is not very appropriate. The Chairman still felt loth to turn on the exercises, but Mr. Alexander gave him an encouraging pat on the shoulder and up he went onto the judge's bench, and, seizing the gavel, he excitedly remarked, "This meeting will please come to order." Silence fell. The speaker further remarked that anybody might make a motion, whereupon Mr. Alexander arose and exclaimed, with much spirit, that Hon. James McMannus was nominated for chairman; Mr. John Hoffer and J. P. Gephart, Esq., for vice-presidents; and J. Smith Barnhart and J. L. Spangler, for secretaries. When they were elected, the venerable McMannus walked up to the bench, and, standing before the audience with one foot on an inflation plank and the other in the grave, displayed a noble head surmounted with snowy hair, and a face indicative of rare ability and great energy, enfeebled by age. His voice was not strong, but he spoke clearly and in excellent language of his bad political faith; and, with a glowing tribute to the undeserving fossiliferous Judas from Hollidaysburg, brought Samuel Calvin into view. In the meantime, Mr. John Hoffer had taken one of the associate judge's chairs, and had peacefully fallen to sleep, while Esq. Gephart located himself in the other vice-president's seat and took on an absent-minded sort of expression, as if he were trying to pierce the future and couldn't exactly do it. Secretary Barnhart found his way up to a front seat and began to take notes. Spangler slipped out the back door—he heard of a case of assault and battery down town, and immediately stuck for his office to give himself credit with $7.50 on the expected indictment.

Now, Mr. Calvin waded in. In stature he is of the Fallstaffian build, with a front like a bay-window, a florrid face, small grey eyes, square forehead, and a wig.

In his opening statements he said that he professed to understand thoroughly the question of finance in this country, but his speech proved to all present that the old fellow had largely over-estimated himself. He is an excellent hand at making statements, but a poor hand at backing them up with arguments. His plan was to lay down a proposition and then try to prove it. In this latter he invariably failed; and then, leaving it, he would fly off on to another argument, and as soon as he would "flush" (as the sportsmen say) he would take another tack. One of his arguments will illustrate: 'We must have more money,' said he "or utter stagnation in business will come. Here you have to borrow money to keep your factory or shop or mill going. If you go to the bank you are charged from 12 to 18 per cent.—*you see money is too scarce*—it gathers to the money centres; why, in New York you can *borrow any amount of money* at 2 per cent." Let the reader decide for himself what the above argument proves. So he followed on in this way, throwing dirt, and drift, and d—k onto the heap, until no one knew what he was talking about. His auditors got tired and began to leave. It was the best speech to dismiss an audiance with that a Bellefonte audience has been favored for a long period of time. As the people passed out he became angered, and insinuated that if they hadn't brains enough to understand, he'd be glad if they'd go. Still he pelted away at his doctrine, "More money! more money!" and everybody agreed with him. We all want more money. Finally he tried to make it appear that if Pershing and Piollet were elected, that they would present every Democrat with a little machine which he could take out into his back yard, and make as many greenbacks as he wanted. The old fellow proved himself to be a sad case of sore-head. A successful lawyer, and having amassed a fortune, he was ready for old age and fame. Inflated by being elected once to Congress from the Blair district, he was unable to stand the puckering contraction of subsequent disastrous defeats. Stinging with disappointment, he saw the inflation hobby-horse coming along and mounted; and now, in his second childhood, having exchanged his wooden [equine for a paper donkey, he proposes to ride into political glory. But, let it be remembered everywhere, that Calvin lifts his voice for the Democracy, that, as an ostensible Republican, he went to the Republican State Convention at Lancaster and voted for the currency plank in that platform.

It was near ten o'clock when Calvin quit. But this was not the end of the meeting. Hon. C. T. Alexander, during the two hours, had spent the time pleasantly in writing little notes to individuals in the audience, asking them to call on him for a speech when Calvan had finished. A good pensman can write a good many notes in two hours, and of course there were a good many in the audience who called for Mr. Alexander as soon as the time came. The latter made an inflation speech. He entered into his argument with great spirit, although he did not seem to be as much inflated when he finished as when he began. He made a better speech, a good deal, than Calvin, and wound up with an earnest appeal to the Democracy to stand fast and stick to the good old Democratic party just like he did last fall. By this time the few people had either gone home or asleep and the meeting adjourned without a motion.

SHOPPING.—People with whom the art of shopping has been reduced to a science, are quick to discern any special bargains or extra quality of goods as soon as they are offered. If any doubt this let them enter the clothing store of Montgomery, in Brokerhoff's Row and be convinced. Mr. Montgomery has just returned from the city, with a full supply of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every discription, latest styles and best quality, call and see them. Farmers attending the fair next week, will do well to give Mr. Montgomery a call.

PENN'A. RAILROAD—*Historical and Illustrated.*—A beautifully bound volume with the above title has just been received through the kindness of Mr. Boyd, Gen'l Pass. agent on the Penna. Railroad. It is filled with interesting reading matter both statistical and descriptive. While the workmanlike manner in which the book is gotten up is not excelled by any published work we have ever seen.

TO CHECK DIARRHEA.—Diarrhea is a complaint that the human family suffer more from at this time of the year than from any other, and should be treated very carefully in order to restore the bowels to their proper strength. There is a wine made in New Jersey, and sold by our druggists, called Speer's Port Grape Wine, which is being used very successfully in Diarrhea cases; in fact it is conceded by chemists to contain just such properties as to gradually check the fermenting of the bowels, and add tone and vigor to the system so as to withstand the miasmatic climate against these prevailing complaints. The wine is rich in body and is an excellent tonic, keeping the functions of the bowels in their proper condition.—*Evening Post.*

J. Zeller & Son, Agents, Bellefonte.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., go to the Drug Store of F. P. Green and J. Zeller & Son and get a 75-cent, bottle, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

v7-n30 ly-cow

——If you want a nice pocket-book you can get it at Green's drug store.

MARRIED

At September 19th, 1875, at the residence of Deacon S. T. Stitt, Millesburg, by Rev. W. A. Bigler, Mr. Wesley Sharp and Miss Maggie Malone, both of Millesburg.

At Unionville, September 14, 1875, by Rev. J. Y. B. Hughes, Mr. James P. Irwin and Miss Kate Knopf, both of Bellefonte.